

THIRD SERIES

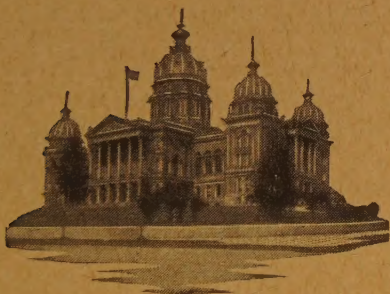
VOL. XVIII, No. 2

OCTOBER, 1931

(Owing to the World War there were no copies issued from October, 1915,  
until April, 1920.)

# ANNALS OF IOWA

A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY THE  
HISTORICAL, MEMORIAL AND ART  
DEPARTMENT OF IOWA

EDGAR R. HARLAN, *Curator*

PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR

SINGLE NUMBER 25 CENTS

DES MOINES, IOWA

# ANNALS OF IOWA

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## BELOIT COMPANY.

At a meeting of a Company of Californians on the Banks of the Missouri, May 6th, 1850, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted and names entered.

Whereas we are about to leave the frontier, and travel over Indian Territory, exposed to their treachery, and knowing their long and abiding hatred to the Whites; also many other privations to meet with. We consider it necessary to form ourselves into a company for the purpose of protecting each other and our property, during our journey to California. Therefore Resolved, That this Company shall be known as the "BELOIT COMPANY."

Resolved, That there shall be one selected from the company, suitable and capable to act as Captain or Leader, and to hold his office until removed by a two-thirds vote of the company.

Resolved, That there shall be some one selected from the Company, to act as Assistant or Aid to the Captain; to advise with him, what is or may be best for the Company, and to hold his office until removed by a two-thirds vote.

Resolved, That we, as men, pledge ourselves to assist each other through all the misfortunes that may befall us on our long and dangerous journey.

Resolved, That the Christian Sabbath shall be observed, except when absolutely necessary to travel.

Resolved, That each and every member shall pay strict and proper respect to the feelings of each and all the Company.

Resolved, That there shall be a sufficient guard appointed each night regularly, by the Captain.

Resolved, That in case of any disputes arising between any members of the Company, they shall be referred to three arbiters, one chosen by each party, and one by the two chosen, whose decision shall be final.

Resolved, That in case of a member's dying, the Company shall give him a decent burial.

Resolved, That the company be divided into four divisions, each to choose a Wagon Master, each division taking the lead in rotation, and the Wagon Master of the division that arrives at the camp ground first shall be the Camp Master for the night, and all the divisions shall keep within hailing distance.

Resolved, That by a majority of votes these resolutions may be altered or more added at any time.

The following officers were elected.—Lewis Clark, of Beloit, Wisconsin, Captain; James Pierce, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, Assistant Captain; O. Crain, of Angola, Ind., and John Penman, of Beloit, Wisconsin, Chaplains; Dr. S. L. Grow, of Clinton, Wisconsin, Surgeon and Secretary.

### MEMBERS.

|                                   |                                      |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| * Lewis Clark, Beloit, Wisconsin. | David Phillips, Clinton, "           | H W Mead, " "                       |
| * Peter O Hagen, Avon, "          | Michael Murphy, Beloit, "            | E Purdy, Richmond, Illinois.        |
| John Penman, Beloit, "            | Hiram Case, Clinton, "               | B Burdick, " "                      |
| Wilson Benoit, " "                | Alex Case, " "                       | Charles McConnel, " "               |
| * G N Trumper, " "                | Dr. S L Grow, " "                    | George Squire, Mineral Point, Wis., |
| * J D Parish, " "                 | George Jones, Allens Grove, "        | Wm. Thompson, " "                   |
| Amasa Nobles, " "                 | James Mendenhall, Clinton, "         | Samson Mitchell, " "                |
| A W Allyn, Shopiere, " "          | B O Baker, " "                       | Wm. Arme, " "                       |
| Canvass Hopkiss, " "              | Aaron Case, " "                      | James Pierce, " "                   |
| George Marsh, " "                 | Nathan Baker, " "                    | William Pierce, " "                 |
| Leander Bemis, Beloit, "          | Abner Mendenhall, " "                | John Clowney, " "                   |
| Job R Strange, " "                | C M Baldwin, " "                     | George Hardy, " "                   |
| George A Gillman, " "             | Ezra Losee, " "                      | Henry Polkenham, " "                |
| Murray Redington, " "             | V B Losee, " "                       | Joseph Langdon, " "                 |
| Alvin B Abbott, " "               | Edwin Losee, " "                     | Henry Messenworth, Dodgeville, "    |
| C S Abbott, " "                   | L C Holbrook, St. Charles, Illinois. | John Storritt, " "                  |
| Charles Baider, " "               | O Moon, " "                          | Richard Baker, Racine, " "          |
| Henry Melon, " "                  | J Richmond, " "                      | Hugh Campbell, " "                  |
| Almon Bennett, " "                | O Crain, Angola, Indiana.            | Thomas Barker, " "                  |
| Elias Twist, " "                  | Richard Kirtlan, " "                 | Demster, " "                        |
| C M Peck, " "                     | John Colman, " "                     | Thomas Farmer, Rockton, Illinois.   |
| Francis Banta, " "                | J E Howe, Geneva, Wisconsin.         | Alex McKay, " "                     |
| P F Chamberlain, " "              | O Sabin, Bloomfield, "               | James Cooper, " "                   |
| T H Farmer, " "                   |                                      |                                     |

\* S. Newcomb, Madison, Wisconsin  
Kneeseville, May 7th, 1850.)

Frontier Guardian, Prob

\* Belonging to Capt. Clark's Mess —  
see page 33 —

Seaborn had  
copy reproduced in his  
California Miscellany now in  
library of J. W. Sprute who bought it  
western books

# ANNALS OF IOWA

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VOL. XVIII, No. 2      DES MOINES, IOWA, OCTOBER, 1931      THIRD SERIES

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## TWO EARLY ISSUES OF THE COUNCIL BLUFFS PRESS

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BY DOUGLAS C. McMurtrie

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The first printing press in what is now the state of Iowa was put to work in May, 1836, at Dubuque, on the Mississippi. It was thirteen years before the printing craft reached the western border of the state, at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri. In the intervening time the press had reached eleven other points in Iowa besides Dubuque, accompanying the spread of settlement.

Although Council Bluffs was relatively late in making its appearance among Iowa printing points, the establishment of the press there was not without historic significance. For the settlement on the Missouri, which was called Kanesville for its first two years of existence, soon became the starting point for a renewed movement of migration into the lands that lay beyond it to the west. It was also one of the rallying points at which the Mormons assembled before their final journey into the wilderness to discover their Zion in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The first press at Kanesville was that used by Elder Orson Hyde for beginning the publication of the *Frontier Guardian*, a Mormon weekly, the first issue of which probably appeared in February, 1849. Within a short time, the California gold rush reached flood stages, and the *Guardian* chronicled the arrival and departure of the California emigrants. In June, 1850, the *Guardian* published figures showing that 4,500 wagons and 22,000 head of stock had already passed through Kanesville that year.

At Kanesville the parties of adventurers replenished their supplies and reorganized their forces before their departure into the lands beyond the frontier. For the most part, the California parties were regularly organized bands or companies, under strict regulation and discipline by elected leaders. The *Guardian*,



for example, published in its columns the "Laws and Resolutions of the Cassville and Beetown Emigrating Company," and gave similar publicity to other groups, such as the Iowa and Wisconsin Emigrating Company, the Eagle Prairie Company, the Missouri and Iowa Mining Company, and others.

An extremely interesting printed document of those days, and one of the earliest specimens of Kanesville printing that has survived, is a little leaflet containing the resolutions of the Beloit Company, a group of emigrants mostly from the southern part of Wisconsin, with a few members from Illinois and Indiana. It is dated "Kanesville, May 7th, 1850," and carried the imprint "Frontier Guardian, Print." It was found among the pages of a long and detailed manuscript journal kept by Silas Newcomb, of Madison, Wisconsin, from April 1, 1850, when he left his home, until March 31, 1851, when, after many adventures, he reached his final destination in Oregon. On May 8, 1850, he pasted to one of the pages of his journal the printed blue folio broadside containing the organization and roster of the Beloit Company, to which he added his own name in writing. (See frontispiece.)

Earlier than this broadside specimen of printing at Kanesville is another printed document of even greater historical interest and importance. This is the "Constitution of the State of Deseret," issued by Orson Hyde at Kanesville in 1849. The advance guard of the Mormon migration to Utah had reached their new home in July, 1847, more than six months before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo made the Rocky Mountain and Great Basin region officially a part of the United States. Early in 1849, as the United States government had done nothing to provide the new domain with the machinery of civil government, the Mormons took the initiative and organized the State of Deseret, electing Brigham Young as its first governor. The printing of the constitution of the new state at Kanesville was doubtless in the interests of the Mormons there who had not yet reached the point of preparing to move westward.

The two imprints here described are no doubt the earliest known products of the press at Council Bluffs other than the newspaper. The Beloit Company broadside is probably unique, as all copies of it must have perished except the one which Silas

# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# STATE OF DESERET

WITH THE

# JOURNAL

OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FORMED IT,

AND THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE CONSEQUENT

THEREON.

---

KANESVILLE.

PUBLISHED BY ORSON HYDE,

1849.

Newcomb pasted in his diary. Of the "Constitution of the State of Deseret," not more than three or four copies have survived, one of them being in the Harvard College Library. Its rarity may be judged from the fact that at a book auction some eight or nine years ago the only known copy of this 16-page pamphlet not then preserved in a library was sold at \$1,030.

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### GOVERNOR GRIMES HOLDS A RECEPTION

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James W. Grimes relinquished the office of governor of Iowa on January 14, 1858, was elected United States senator January 16, and on January 19 gave a reception at the Demoiné House, the leading hotel of the new capital city. This was the first session of the General Assembly that met in Des Moines. In its issue of January 14, 1900, the *Iowa State Register*, see files in the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, in giving a series of historical reminiscences, has the following concerning this reception of Senator elect Grimes:

One of the great levees given at the famous hostelry (Demoiné House) was that given by Governor Grimes in honor of his election as United States senator. The Governor was never noted for the tidiness of his wearing apparel, and was often seen trudging from the Demoiné House over to the Capitol Building through the mud, generally with his pants stuck in his boot tops, or else one leg in the boot top and the other rolled up, while the rest of his dress was worn in a don't-care sort of manner—in fact it was on the slouchy order. Now, in giving this grand reception he did not send his invitation cards around by another person, but trudged about and delivered them himself. But when the guests—the members of the legislative, the state officers, judges of the Supreme Court and leading citizens began to arrive they found a great surprise awaiting them, for there stood the senator elect clothed in a spick-and-span new full dress suit, patent leather shoes and kid gloves. This little incident furnished food for talk for the frontier town for many months. The old settlers even say that it was one of the grandest soirees ever given in the city.



## THE PLACE-NAMES OF VAN BUREN COUNTY, IOWA

BY T. J. FITZPATRICK

*University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.*

*(Continued from the July Number)*

**MOUNT ZION.** A station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway in the southeastern part of section 7 of Van Buren Township. The site was laid out in March, 1860, by John and Alexander Taylor. The first name used for many years was Summit, a locally descriptive name as the site was on the divide. The present name is derived from Mount Zion, Palestine. The local Methodist Episcopal church was probably dedicated Mount Zion after which the village was directly named. Haskell's map, 1876, indicates Summit as being about a mile southeast of Mount Zion, that is the two places were separate entities.

The post office of Mount Zion, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established on July 26, 1861, with the appointment of Alfred J. Purviance, postmaster. His successors were: George W. Miller, October 29, 1866; J. W. Ogilbie, June 10, 1870; George W. Miller, May 6, 1870; Jacob J. Frazee, April 4, 1881; William Ager, January 31, 1883; Thomas E. Campbell, April 29, 1893; Frank L. Moore, June 3, 1897; Anna E. Johnson, January 7, 1898; Joseph M. Freshwater, May 3, 1902; Joseph H. Wiley, December 26, 1902; Anna M. Nelson, September 7, 1918; Clay H. Bell, September 27, 1920; and Archibald S. Williams, September 15, 1921, who was still serving in 1929.

**MOUNT ZION.** A rural church in the southeastern part of north section 18 of Des Moines Township, at the cross highways, about a mile east and three miles north of the village of Cantril. It was so dedicated in memory of the biblical name, Mount Zion, the name of the highest hill of Jerusalem, Palestine. Zion is from the Hebrew *Tsiyon*, meaning sunny; that is, a sunny place or a sunny mountain.

**MOUNT ZION.** A rural school along State Highway Number 1, on the east side of the northeast quarter of section 7 of Van Buren Township, over a half mile north of the town of Mount Zion and about a quarter of a mile south of the rural Presbyterian church also known as Mount Zion. The name of the school is for the nearby town.

**MUD CREEK.** The locally descriptive name of a small stream rising in the southwestern part of section 27 of Cedar Township, in the vicinity of Frog Pond rural school, runs southeastward and enters Henry County on the east side of section 36 of Cedar Township, Van Buren County.

**MUD CREEK.** A small stream rising in the southeastern part of section 14 of Henry Township, flows east and northeast to the Des Moines River near the northeastern corner of section 18 of Bonaparte Township. The name is locally descriptive.

**NAPOLEON.** A projected, early village along the south side of the

Des Moines River opposite the village of Bonaparte. The site was in the northern part of section 17 of Bonaparte Township. The village was named for Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France. It failed of permanency. The word Napoleon comes from the Greek language and means lion of the forest dell. About ten places in the United States have been named Napoleon. None has ever become more than a village; some are extinct.

**NEW LEXINGTON.** A pioneer town and post office in existence before 1840 on the south side of section 7 of Bonaparte Township, about a mile west of where Bonaparte now stands. The development of Bonaparte sapped the vitality of New Lexington and the village site lapsed into a farm.<sup>30</sup> The site was near the mouth of Lexington Creek which carries the name of the early village. The name New Lexington was in contradistinction to another pioneer village situated about eight miles farther up the Des Moines River near the mouth of Rock Creek. Jesse Williams' map, 1840, places Lexington on the site of New Lexington, a short distance east of the mouth of Lexington Creek.

The post office was established as New Lexington, Wisconsin Territory, on April 6, 1837 (later changed to Iowa Territory) with William Fallis, postmaster. His successors were: Robert Moffett, November 30, 1837; John Cox, October 2, 1839; Thomas J. Cox, September 16, 1840, who served until January 19, 1842, when the office was moved to the village of Bonaparte and given the same name under a new appointment.

**NEW MARKET.** This was another name for the pioneer village of Black Hawk City, which was located in section 7 of Village Township, across the Des Moines River from Iowaville. New Market was founded in 1848 by Andrew J. Davis and the buildings were torn down in 1861. As Iowaville began in 1838 the name New Market was locally descriptive. See Black Hawk City.

The post office of New Market, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established March 14, 1850, with the appointment of Andrew J. Davis, postmaster. His successors were: Calvin P. Davis, June 30, 1852; David Doud, Jr., April 23, 1860; and Andrew J. Davis, March 6, 1863, who served until the office was discontinued January 14, 1865.

**NILES.** This is a station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in the southeastern part of section 5 of Des Moines Township. The village was laid out in 1855.

The post office of Niles, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established April 12, 1860, with the appointment of Henry King, postmaster. His successor was William A. Blizzard, February 14, 1868, who served until the office was discontinued on March 9, 1874.

The hamlet of Niles, Iowa, was probably named for John Milton Niles (1787-1856), an American journalist and statesman of Connecticut. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. The same year he established the *Hartford Times* which he managed for many

<sup>30</sup>ANNALS OF IOWA, Third Series, Vol. XIII, p. 443.

years. In 1835 he was appointed U. S. senator, serving four years. In 1840 he was appointed postmaster general by President Van Buren, serving about a year. In 1842 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, serving until 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe. He wrote numerous works, as lives of Perry, Lawrence, Pike, and Harrison; histories of South America and Mexico, etc.

**NILES.** A rural school at the forks of the highway in the south central part of section 5 of Des Moines Township in the vicinity of Niles Station. The school district, Number 3, has the same name, Niles.

**NIXON.** The name of a rural school of district Number 2 in the west central part of the northwestern quarter of section 10 of Harrisburg Township, nearly two miles north of the Harrisburg Baptist Church. It was named after an early settler, probably Isaac Nixon, whose daughter, Mary Nixon Keck, was a resident of the vicinity; possibly for Samuel Nixon, a prominent farmer of section 31 of Cedar Township.

**NORTH LEBANON.** The name of a rural school on the west side of section 36 of Chequest Township in district Number 5, about three-fourths mile north of the hamlet of Lebanon. The name is locally descriptive, being north of Lebanon. The school district also has the name North Lebanon for the same reason as the school.

**NORTH STAR.** A rural school of district Number 10 on the north side of section 32 of Harrisburg Township, near Coates (Honey) Creek, about three miles north of the village of Bonaparte. The school is on rising ground, facing the north, which situation probably suggested the name. The schoolhouse site is on the north side of "Honey Creek" stock farm of Max. Mahler.

**OAK GROVE.** The name of a rural church in the southwestern part of section 33 of Lick Creek Township, three-fourths mile north and three miles west of the village of Kilbourne. It receives its name from the grove of oak trees in the vicinity of the church.

**OAK HILL.** The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway near the east side of section 3 of Farmington Township, about a mile southwest of the village of Farmington. A rising piece of ground in the vicinity covered by an oak grove seems to have suggested the name.

**OAKLAND.** A laid-out site in Washington Township, adjoining Bentonsport on the south side. It was surveyed September 9, 1857; Samuel E. and Mercy C. Payne, proprietors. The name is more or less locally descriptive.

**OAK POINT.** A locally descriptive name for a rural post office in the northeastern part of section 5 of Jackson Township. The post office has long since been discontinued.

The post office of Oak Point, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established June 29, 1849, with the appointment of David Mowrie, postmaster. His successors were William Edmonson, June 15, year illegible, possibly 1865; John C. Edmonson, November 16, 1866; William F. Edmonson, December 10, 1872, and Barnet Bonar, May 6, 1880, under whom the office was discontinued June 23, 1880.



**OLIVE BRANCH.** The biblical name of a rural school in district Number 5 in the west central part of the north section 10 of Jackson Township, near the headwaters of an affluent of Fox River.

**PALESTINE.** The biblical name of a pioneer place south of the Des Moines River. In early days it was extensively promoted but failed of permanency. According to Jesse Williams' map, 1840, the site was in the northeastern corner of section 17 of Bonaparte Township, thus nearly opposite the town of Bonaparte.

**PAMEKO.** A pioneer post office represented on Henn, Williams & Co.'s map of 1855 as being near where Selma now is. Parker, in *The Iowa Handbook*, 1856, also for 1857, page 180, gives the name as Pameka.

The post office of Pameko, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established June 9, 1854, with the appointment of Adam H. Young, postmaster. His successors were: Frederick A. Stump, May 21, year undecipherable, 1855 or 1856; and William H. Morgan, January 30, 1857, who served until the office was discontinued the following May 21, 1857.

**PARKERSVILLE.** The name of a place indicated on Jesse Williams' map of Iowa, 1840, as being in the northwestern part of section 17 of Union Township. The site was about a mile southeast of the village of Birmingham. The place was probably named for Samuel Parker, an early pioneer of Van Buren County, and a member of the first session of the territorial House of Representatives of Iowa. Later he became a resident of Oregon. Parkersville was still indicated as late as 1858 on geological map of the eastern half of the state of Iowa, 1857, published volume 1, part 1, of *Hall's Geological Survey of Iowa*, 1858.

**PHILADELPHIA.** An early pioneer village in the southeast corner of section 2 of Lick Creek Township, near or by the Des Moines River, at the site of an Indian camp and in the vicinity (west) of the mouth of Lick Creek. It was founded in July, 1839, by John Patchett, and named Philadelphia, apparently after the city in Pennsylvania. This name it retained for many years and then was changed to Kilbourne, which see. Colton's map, 1844, erroneously indicates Philadelphia near where Pittsburg now is.

**PIERCEVILLE.** An inland hamlet in the northwestern corner of section 18 of Harrisburg Township, extending into the southeastern corner of section 12 of Washington Township. It was laid out August 25, 1855, by Roswell T. and Horace Dibble. A post office was early established which continued for many years. It was probably named for Franklin Pierce (1804-1869), fourteenth president (1853-1857) of the United States, and who was president at the time of the naming.

The post office of Pierceville, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established February 22, 1865, with the appointment of West C. Walker, postmaster, who served until the office was discontinued June 29, 1869. The post office was re-established October 14, 1869, with the appointment of William Gaddis, postmaster, who served until June 30, 1884, when the office was again discontinued. The office was again re-established

April 19, 1886, with John T. McLain, postmaster. The successors were: George C. Mendenhall, March 2, 1887; Elmer E. Rowe, April 27, 1889; Henry Dunn, December 28, 1889; John A. Morris, March 20, 1902, who served until the office was finally discontinued March 31, 1903.

**PIONEER.** The name of a rural school in the southwestern part of section 17 of Vernon Township, nearly four and a half miles north of the village of Mount Sterling. The name Pioneer was doubtless given the school in recognition of its early establishment. The school district Number 7 is also known as Pioneer. It comprises sections 17 to 20 and three-fourths of 16.

**PITTSBURG.** The site of this village is on the west side of the Des Moines River, adjacent to the mouth of Chequest Creek, and in section 27 of Van Buren Township. It was founded in March, 1839, by Ephraim Warner, A. B. Williams and John Groom. A post office was early established with Cyrus Gibson postmaster. A mill was built in the vicinity in 1836. The village prospered for many years, but as the railroads missed the place it declined after 1870. It was named for Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The original name was Rising Sun. Portions of the original plat of the town were vacated by an act of the legislature approved January 13, 1849. The early spelling of the Iowa village was "Pittsburgh."

The post office of Pittsburg, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established as Rising Sun January 11, 1840, with the appointment of Cyrus Gibson, postmaster, and under whom the name of the office was changed to Pittsburg June 13, 1844, with his reappointment. His successors were: Phineas M. Janny, August 29, 1845; George Kisinger, May 30, 1849; Archibald M. Donald, June 18, 1851; Thomas Rankin, June 16, 1853; Archibald M. Donald, April 19, 1854; Mark A. Newton, February 5, 1856; William Funk, December 30, 1856; Meshack Kent, July 7, 1857; Thomas Rankin, March 16, 1860; James C. Claypool, May 19, 1862; Boyleston S. Wilson, March 30, 1866; Joshua H. Duffield, October 9, 1868; John C. Smith, April 14, 1870; John M. Bonner, September 9, 1875; John C. Smith, February 2, 1877; L. S. Funk, April 20, 1877; Voltaire P. Twombly, July 20, 1877; Joshua H. Duffield, April 16, 1878; Charles M. Johnston, February 28, 1879; George W. Lewis, March 18, 1880; O. S. Wilkins, March 28, 1881; James M. Elerick, May 9, 1888, and James B. Stong, July 5, 1892, who served until the office was discontinued March 31, 1903.

The Plat Book, 1897, page 34, has the legend "Pittsburg originally Troy located in Van Buren township."

**PLEASANT HILL.** This village is across the Des Moines River and south from Keosauqua, in section 36 of Van Buren Township. It was founded March 20, 1850, by John Purdom. It may be considered a suburb of Keosauqua. The name is more or less locally descriptive. It is now sometimes called South Keosauqua, a locally descriptive name. The neighborhood school district also has the name Pleasant Hill.

**PLEASANT PLAIN.** A rural school in district Number 1 on the north

side of the northeast quarter of section 11 of Village Township, three miles east and a mile north of the village of Selma. The name of the school is locally descriptive. The district comprises sections 1, 2, 11 and 12.

**PLYMOUTH.** The village site was laid out on the north side of section 35 of Farmington Township adjoining Farmington on the north and by the Des Moines River. The place was founded April 26, 1842, by Edward and John Colton, and later promoted by Colonel Oliver H. P. Scott. A lock and dam were formerly here as well as a large flouring mill. The name derives from Plymouth, Massachusetts, which in turn was named for Plymouth, England, at the mouth of the River Plym, hence the name. See Plat Book, 1897, page 10.

**PORTLAND.** A village site was laid out in section 26 of Village Township, on the south side of the Des Moines River, opposite Doud's Station, and near the mouth of Holcomb Creek. It was founded in 1834 by Samuel Holcomb, Robert Leggett, David Maggard and others. In 1847 the plat was entered by John Alexander, Ira Claffin and O. S. Freeman, county commissioners. A post office was early established with Samuel M. Brice, postmaster.<sup>31</sup> It was directly or indirectly named for Portland, Maine, which in turn derived its name from Portland, England. Sometime in the eighties Portland, Iowa, was rechristened Leando.

According to G. G. Wright's *Address*, page 15, Portland was laid out in 1839 by John Tolman of Portland, Maine; thus directly naming the Iowa village after his old home place.

The post office of Portland, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established January 11, 1840, with the appointment of Samuel M. Brice, postmaster. His successors were: James S. Park, September 12, 1840; John M. Doud, October 19, 1846; Aaron Park, June 27, 1849; William H. Holcomb, December 12, 1849; John D. Woodworth, October 27, 1851; John P. Brown, April 29, 1855, and Eliab Doud, May 2, 1862, who served until the office was discontinued on August 9, 1864.

**PORTORO.** For nearly nine years the early name of the post office at Keosauqua, which see. The word is Spanish and means port or land of gold; used locally more in the sense of beautiful land or pleasant place, thus locally descriptive. The name is very unusual if not unique; not occurring in Lippincott's *Gazetteer*. The pioneers gave the name as Port Oro, but the U. S. Post Office Department records, though very illegible, indicate one word, as Portoro.

**POTTERS BRANCH.** A small run rising in the southwestern part of section 3 of Bonaparte Township, runs southwest to the Des Moines River on the north side of section 16 of the same township, a short distance (nearly a mile) below (east) of the town of Bonaparte. The stream received its name from a nearby pottery factory which was

<sup>31</sup> *The History of Van Buren County, Iowa*, 1878, page 503, erroneously gives the honor of being the first postmaster to James Park. This is a typographical error for James S. Park, who, however, was the second postmaster, not the first.



started in 1866. On some maps as *Plat Book*, 1897, page 4, the name is Potters Creek.

**PRAIRIE CORNERS.** The locally descriptive name of a rural school on the highway in the east central part of section 26 of Cedar Township, in district Number 1.

**PRAIRIE QUEEN.** The name of a rural school in district Number 2 in the northeastern corner of section 28 of Vernon Township. The name appears to be locally descriptive, the site being on the prairie where formerly spiraeas (prairie queen) bloomed. The irregular school district is also known as Prairie Queen.

The schoolhouse is in a rather elevated situation and has a belfry; seemingly in a commanding position on what was formerly a prairie. It has been asserted that because of these facts some one's fancy suggested the name Prairie Queen.

**PROVIDENCE.** The name of a Baptist, rural church on the south side of section 9 of Chequest Township. *Andreas' Atlas*, 1875, gives the site one-fourth mile south, at the forks of the highway in the north central part of section 16. The church was so dedicated in recognition by the members of the guidance of divine providence in their affairs.

**RED OAK.** The name of a rural school on the west side of section 20 of Lick Creek Township, about two miles east and three-fourths mile north of the village of Douds Leando. The school receives its name from the grove of red oak trees (usually given as *Quercus rubra*) in the vicinity. The school district Number 4, comprising all or most of sections 17 to 20, northern halves of 29 and 30, is also named Red Oak.

**REEDS CREEK.** The stream rises by several branches on the eastern side of Harrisburg Township in sections 13, 14 and 15, flows southward and enters the Des Moines River near the center of section 15 of Bonaparte Township. It is almost the counterpart of Coates Creek except that it is more sinuous in its lower course. The name is probably local in origin, being for a resident of the vicinity, Samuel C. Reed, who settled in the neighborhood about 1835. Reed Creek is a frequent form of the name.<sup>32</sup> The U. S. soil survey map, 1917, gives it as Reeds Creek, as does also Jesse Williams' map, 1840. An important affluent comes from Lee County, coursing westward in or near the southern part of section 12 of Bonaparte Township, reaching Reeds Creek near the line between sections 11 and 14.

**RIDGE.** The name of a rural school on the north side of section 11 of Chequest Township and of the school district Number 1, comprising sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The name is locally descriptive as the school-house site and district are on the divide or ridge between the Des Moines River and Chequest Creek. The irregularly running road east and west through the district follows the summit of the divide and is known as the Ridge road.

**RISEING SUN.** This was the early and original name for Pittsburgh, founded in March, 1839. As the village site faced the east with an

<sup>32</sup> *Iowa Geol. Survey* IV, p. 205.

unobstructed view the name was locally descriptive. See Pittsburg. The name was changed from Rising Sun to "Pittsburgh" by an act of the legislature of the Iowa Territory, approved February 17, 1842.<sup>33</sup>

The most important place with the name Rising Sun is in southeastern Indiana on the north (locally west) bank of the Ohio River and is the county seat of Ohio County. Its situation is such as to suggest a locally descriptive name. At least five other places in the United States have been named Rising Sun. The name of the village in Iowa may have been in part at least for the town in Indiana.

**ROCHESTER.** This place was laid out early in 1837 by M. D. Strong, J. S. Wells and William W. Correll. On March 21, 1837, efforts were made to make it the county seat. The territorial legislature of Wisconsin passed an act declaring it the county seat but this was reconsidered and voted otherwise. The place now exists only in memory. It was probably named for Rochester, Indiana, Pennsylvania, or New York. Rochester, New York, was named for Colonel Nathaniel Rochester. Several towns in the United States are named Rochester, some of them for Rochester, New York, others for Rochester, England. According to Jesse Williams' map, 1840, the site of Rochester, Iowa, was on the north (locally west) side of the Des Moines River, near the center of section 29 of Van Buren Township, about two miles northeast of where the town of Keosauqua now is.

**ROCK CREEK.** The name of a small stream in Cedar Township. It rises in the southern part of section 17, courses irregularly eastward and leaves Van Buren County in the southeastern part of section 13. The rocky bed of the creek gives the name to the stream, hence locally descriptive.

**ROCK CREEK.** A small stream rising by two branches in the northeastern and northern part of section 4 of Washington Township, flows southward and empties into the Des Moines River near the center of section 21 of the same township. The name is locally descriptive, the creek having a rocky bed.

**ROSSER.** The name of a rural school in district Number 7, north of Holcomb Creek, and on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 30 of Village Township. It was named for George N. Rosser, an early resident of the same section and owner of the land, including the school site.<sup>34</sup> The district comprises sections 29 to 32, inclusive. Mr. Rosser was a representative in the Fifth, Fifth Extra and Thirteenth general assemblies of Iowa. He settled in the vicinity of the school in 1838. He is credited with teaching in 1842 the first school in the neighborhood.<sup>35</sup>

**RUSSELL.** The name of a rural school on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 30 of Chequest Township in district Number 7. The school was named for a local resident, John Russell, on whose farm the schoolhouse site was located. The school district, comprising sec-

<sup>33</sup> *Laws of Iowa*, 1841-42, p. 106.

<sup>34</sup> *Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 539; *Andreas' Atlas*, 1875, p. 246.

<sup>35</sup> *Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 496.

tions 29 to 32, was also named Russell. See *Plat Book*, 1897, page 8.

**RUSSELL.** The name of a rural school of district Number 8 at the cross highways in the northeastern corner of section 33 of Harrisburg Township, over a mile east and three miles north of the town of Bonaparte. It was probably named for Adam Russell, an early resident and landowner in the southwestern part of section 27, in the immediate vicinity of the school. The school district comprises sections 27, 28, 33 and 34.

**SALEM.** The biblical name of a rural school on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 26 of Union Township, a mile north and a mile and a quarter west of the hamlet of Utica. The word Salem is derived from the Hebrew word *Shalem*, meaning peaceful.

**SALUBRIA.** A pioneer village in the southeastern part of Farmington Township, about two miles south of Farmington, near the state line. The promoter was Abner Kneeland who, with his followers, wished to leave puritanical Boston. The village was laid out about 1838 and existed for a number of years until disrupted by disagreements. Salubria is a derivative of salubrity, meaning salutary or healthful, the idea being to promote or contribute to some beneficent purpose as was anticipated by the colonists. There was never established in Van Buren County, Iowa, a post office with the name Salubria. There was a post village with this name in Ada County, Idaho.

Abner Kneeland was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, April 7, 1774. He was of Scotch ancestry. His schooling was quite limited, confined to the common schools of his native village and a single term in a distant academy. By his own efforts he became a good scholar, distinguished as a linguist, and acquired a reputation as a minister and a writer. About 1795 he resided for a short time at Dummerston, Vermont, working at the trade of a carpenter and teaching school. In 1803 he was licensed as a minister. He held the pastorate at Langdon, New Hampshire, 1805-1811, serving also in the House of Representatives, 1810 and 1811. Other pastorates held were Charleston, Mass., 1812-14; Whiteside, N. Y., 1817; Philadelphia, Pa., 1818-25; New York City, 1826-29, when he retired from ministerial work. In 1831 he founded a weekly paper in Boston. In 1834 he stood trial for blasphemy. The case was in various courts until 1838 when Kneeland was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. In 1839 he came to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he resided, until his death, in the little hamlet he helped to found. In Iowa, Kneeland interested himself in developing his colony, constructing what was then a mansion, giving public lectures, and incidentally entered politics, on two occasions running for office. He was away a short time teaching a term of school in Helena, Arkansas. His liberal views would now attract no particular resentment, but in his day were violently opposed by the supporters of what was then considered orthodoxy. Like most persecutions his was unwarranted. Kneeland was a man of sincerity, of marked ability, of pure morals, and with a gracious disposition. He died August 27,



1844, aged 70 years, and was buried on his farm as was his fourth wife. In 1881 the remains of both were transferred to the cemetery at Farmington. Some of Kneeland's descendants still reside in the vicinity of Salubria.

**SEIGHTS CREEK.** A small stream, rising in the northern part of section 10 of Chequest Township in the vicinity of Hawkeye school, runs north to Holcomb Creek in the central part of section 34 of Village Township. The stream was probably named for G. Seitz, an early resident in the vicinity of the stream in section 3 of Chequest Township.<sup>36</sup>

**SELMA.** A station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway in sections 8 and 17 of Village Township, by the Des Moines River. Formerly the place was named Independent and the post office Hickory. Apparently the railroad changed the name to Selma and the post office adopted the same name. It was probably named after Selma, Alabama, which is said to be named from the "Songs of Selma" in *Ossian*. See Independent.

The post office at Selma, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established under the name of Hickory, September 10, 1858, with the appointment of Eli Stump, postmaster. His successors were: George Stump, February 25, 1861; James M. McLane, July 16, 1861; John A. Bartholomew, February 27, 1865; Jacob T. Overturff, March 23, 1866; David C. Beaman, October 21, 1867; Frederick G. Adams, October 2, 1873, under whom the name of the office was changed to Selma, April 29, 1882, with his reappointment; Charles W. Finney, December 31, 1885; Frederick G. Adams, February 19, 1889; Henry W. Ritz, August 11, 1893; Mrs. Josie Stump, September 14, 1897, and Mary J. Stump, September 30, 1897, who was still serving in 1931.

George Stump was a pioneer of the vicinity. He entered a claim along Stump Creek, which was named for him. Eli Stump was his son. Mrs. Josie Stump and Mary J. Stump are the same person. Her full name is Mary Josephine Stump (nee Jackson). She is the widow of David Stump, who was one of the younger children of George and Mary Stump. Apparently one of the family, Frederick A. Stump, was postmaster of Pameko, an earlier post office in the vicinity of Selma.

**SHERIDAN.** The name of an early inland post office in or near section 29 of Cedar Township. The post office was doubtless named for General Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888).

The post office of Sheridan, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established May 3, 1865, with appointment of James Stilwell, postmaster. He was succeeded by James H. Rockey, September 13, 1872, who served until the office was discontinued December 16, 1874. The office was re-established January 22, 1875, with the appointment of James H. Rockey, postmaster. His successors were: Sarah M. Rockey, March 15, 1875, and William Askew, February 8, 1876, under whom the office was finally discontinued March 27, 1877.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 557.

**SIGLER'S MILL.** This mill is represented on Henn, Williams & Co.'s maps of Iowa, 1854 and 1855, as being on the north bank of Cedar Creek, in or near the southern part of section 2 of Cedar Township. The mill was evidently named for the proprietor, probably M. Sigler, a pioneer resident of Van Buren County.

**SILVER LAKE.** A former, rather large pond on the east side of the northeast quarter of south section 17 of Jackson Township, over four miles south and a mile east of the village of Milton. It is on Silver Lake stock farm which in 1897 was owned by Ida Bull and in 1918 by R. W. Barrow. See *Plat Book*, 1897, page 21, and *Standard Atlas*, 1918, page 37.

In pioneer days before much prairie had been broken the water in the pond was free of silt and reflections showed clearly, hence the name Silver Lake.

**SOUTH FORK.** A small creek, rising in the south central part of section 20 of Des Moines Township, runs eastwardly to Indian Creek in the central part of section 25 of the same township. The name is locally descriptive, the stream being south of Indian Creek.

**SOUTH KEOSAUQUA.** A site with this name was laid out February 19, 1840, by James Hall, the proprietor. A hamlet resulted which was later absorbed by Keosauqua. The name is locally descriptive. This place was on the north side of the Des Moines River and distinct from Pleasant Hill on the south side, also sometimes called South Keosauqua.

**SOUTH LEBANON.** The name of a rural school on the west side of the southwest quarter of north section 1 of Jackson Township, three-fourths of a mile south of the hamlet of Lebanon. The school district Number 8, comprising sections 1, 12, most of 2 and 11, is also called South Lebanon. The name of the school and district is locally descriptive, being south of Lebanon.

**SPENCER.** The name of a rural school in the southwestern part of section 6 of Cedar Township in district Number 6, two miles north of the village of Stockport. It was named for Absalom Spencer, an emigrant from Kentucky and Indiana. He came to Van Buren County in the fall of 1841 and settled on the farm where the school was subsequently established. He died September 14, 1873, and was succeeded in the estate by his son, William, also a long-time resident of the community.<sup>37</sup>

**STAR.** The name of a rural school near the west side of section 17 of Chequest Township in district Number 8. *Andreas' Atlas*, 1875, shows that the school site was formerly at the forks of the road in the center of the section, a site since owned by a church. The word star is frequently used as a local name and particularly for a rural school. The name is short and familiar and readily suggested by a star mail route or the phrase "the stars and stripes."

**STOCKPORT.** A station on the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines (now the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) railroad in the southeastern

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 586.

part of section 13 of Union Township. The name is locally descriptive, the station being used for loading stock.<sup>38</sup> A village has developed along the cross highways about the common corner of sections 18 and 24 of Union Township and 13 and 19 of Cedar Township.

**STONE.** The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the southeastern corner of section 6 of Harrisburg Township. It is situated at the center of joint district Number 3 which originally comprised most if not all of sections 5 to 8. The school was so named because the schoolhouse was built of stone.

**STORY CHAPEL.** The name of a rural church at the forks of the highway near the center of section 25 of Vernon Township, about two miles north of Willits Station. It was named for John Story, an early resident of the same section,<sup>39</sup> the chapel standing on the northeast corner of his farm. The cemetery is about one-fourth mile north.<sup>40</sup>

**STUMP CREEK.** A small stream from Jefferson County, runs south across sections 5 and 8 of Village Township to the Des Moines River in the south central part of section 17, nearly a mile south of the village of Selma. The stream was named for George Stump, an early settler and claim owner in the vicinity of the stream, the founder of the village of Independent, later known as Selma.

**STUMPTOWN.** The local name given to the village of Independent, after George Stump, the proprietor. See Independent.

**SUMMER CREEK.** This small stream rises in the southwestern part of section 2 of Union Township, with a branch from the south part of section 18 of Cedar Township. It runs east and north to Big Cedar Creek in the central part of section 4 of Cedar Township.

**SUMMIT.** A site with this name was laid out in March, 1860, by John and Alexander Taylor in the southeastern corner of section 7 of Van Buren Township. As the site was on high ground or divide it was given the locally descriptive name of Summit which was used for many years. Then the name was changed to Mount Zion, which see.

**SUMMIT.** The name of a rural school in district Number 5, along the highway in the central part of south section 9 of Vernon Township, two miles east of the village of Mount Sterling. As the school site is on rising ground the name is locally descriptive. The school district, comprising south sections 3, 4, 9, 10, and east halves of 5 and 8, is also known as Summit.

**SWIERS.** A rural school located on the south side of section 5 of Van Buren Township, two miles west and three and a half miles north of the hamlet of Pittsburg. It was named for a local resident, Joseph Swiers, on whose farm the schoolhouse site is situated.

**TAYLOR.** The name of a rural school of district Number 1 in the northwest part of north section 14 of Des Moines Township, about three

<sup>38</sup> It was named for Stockport, England, by an English-born resident of the vicinity.—E.R.H.

<sup>39</sup> *Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 548.

<sup>40</sup> *Plat Book of Van Buren Co.*, 1897, p. 30; *Standard Atlas of Van Buren Co.*, 1918, p. 26.



miles southwest of the village of Keosauqua. It was probably named for S. Taylor, who resided nearby in section 15. The school district also is named Taylor.<sup>41</sup>

**THATCHER'S CREEK.** A small stream on the south side of the Des Moines River, opposite the town of Keosauqua. The two branches of the stream rise in section 12, flow northward and enter the Des Moines River on the east side of section 2 of Van Buren Township. It was probably named for Jonathan Thatcher, a millwright, born April 8, 1824, in Berkeley County, West Virginia. He went to Ohio in 1826 and to Van Buren County, Iowa, in the spring of 1839. He was a representative in the Eleventh General Assembly of Iowa.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON.** The name of a rural school in the southwestern part of section 17 (on the line between sections 17 and 18) of Bonaparte Township, nearly two miles southwest of the village of Bonaparte. The school received its name from admirers of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), third president (1801-1809) of the United States. In *Plat Book*, 1897, page 4, the schoolhouse site is represented as being in the southeastern part of section 18.

**TOM PAYNE.** The name of a rural school in the northwest corner of section 10 of Bonaparte Township, nearly two miles northeast of the town of Bonaparte. The name presumably is for Thomas Paine (1737-1809), the brilliant publicist of the American and French revolutions. In *Plat Book*, 1897, page 4, the school and district have the name Paine, which is the correct English spelling. Tom Payne is the spelling given by the U. S. soil map, 1917, the French form.

**TUG FORK.** A short run rising in the western part of the north section 5 of Des Moines Township, courses southeast to Indian Creek in the northern part of north section 16. See *Plat Book*, 1897, page 9.

**UNION.** This township lies on the northern side of Van Buren County, west of Cedar, north of Washington and Van Buren, and east of Lick Creek townships. It comprises congressional township 70 north, range 9 west. It was obviously named in harmony with prevailing sentiment then current, "union now and forever."

Union Township, Van Buren County, Iowa, was created by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841, with the present boundaries, and it was so named in the order. The official record reads: "Township 70 North in Range 9 west in said County is hereby organized and the last named Township is hereby named Union and the first meeting of the citizens of said Township shall be held at Winchester."

Union is a very popular name for townships, rural post offices, and district schools. Thousands of places in the United States, mostly minor, local ones, have this name alone or in combination. At least thirty-seven counties in Iowa have a Union township and sixteen states have a Union county.

<sup>41</sup> There is also a Taylor School No. 1 in Cedar Township, one mile north and one-half mile east of the center of the township, named for the family adjacent.  
—E.R.H.

UNION. Henn, Williams & Co.'s map, 1855, represents a post office with the name Union in or near south section 7 of Des Moines Township. Evidently the same office is indicated by Hall's Geological map of Iowa, 1857, as being about four miles westward in south section 9 of Jackson Township. Being a rural post office it was movable with a change of postmasters. It is also probable that these two maps are erroneous and that the next office was the one intended.

UNION. A pioneer post office in or near section 34 of Union Township, obviously named for the township. See Henn, Williams & Co.'s maps, 1854, 1855.

The post office of Union in Van Buren County, Iowa, was established October 7, 1847, with the appointment of John Tarbel, postmaster. His successors were: George Cupp, January 27, 1849, and William Daniels, August 2, 1852, who served until the office was discontinued, March 31, 1856.

UNION. The name of a church on East Street in the hamlet of Upton on the block owned by the Upton Literary Society. The church is inter-denominational, hence the name. See *Plat Book*, 1897, page 10.

UNION. The name of a Methodist free church in the southern part of section 6 of Lick Creek Township.

UNION. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northeastern corner of section 7 of Lick Creek Township in the neighborhood of Union Church. The school district Number 3, comprising all or most of sections 5 to 8, is also named Union.

UNION CORNERS. This is the early name of the post office at Mount Sterling, which see. The name Union was in harmony with sentiment then prevailing and Corners was locally descriptive, being then where three roads met.

UPTON. An inland hamlet near the middle of section 17 of Des Moines Township, along the state line. It was founded April 14, 1852, by John Upton, after whom the place was named. The school district, Number 6, also has the name Upton after the village.

The post office of Upton, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established July 22, 1852, with the appointment of John Upton, postmaster. His successors were: Milton Heving, March 23, 1855; Henry T. Patten, December 10, 1866; Arthur F. Holder, October 2, 1868; James McCance, May 10, 1869; Leonidas M. McCance, January 10, 1884; Edwin N. Bryan, January 19, 1887, and Edgar M. Bryan, February 12, 1887, under whom the office was discontinued November 22, 1887. The office was re-established on October 17, 1892, with George R. Teter, postmaster, who served until the office was finally discontinued on March 31, 1903.

UTICA. An inland hamlet at the cross highways in the northwest corner of section 6 of Harrisburg Township, now extending into section 1 of Washington Township. It was founded June 9, 1857, by John Whetsel. It was probably directly or indirectly named for Utica, Oneida County, New York, which in turn was named for Utica, the

ancient city in Africa. Over twenty places in the United States have this name.

The post office of Utica, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established December 4, 1849, with the appointment of Robert Brownfield, postmaster. His successors were: John Whetsel, date undecipherable; David Johnston, May 4, 1861; Theodore B. Rowley, March 17, 1864; Peter S. Sagerty, February 27, 1865; Eli A. Guess, February 9, 1866; Jacob Spraker, April 12, 1869; W. Faulkner, December 1, 1880; George Howard, May 21, 1886; Kittie Miller, May 31, 1889; Kittie Spray, February 17, 1893; Willis A. Whitlow, March 27, 1894; George B. Rowe, November 18, 1899, and William H. Teal, December 19, 1901, who served until the office was discontinued on July 15, 1903.

**VALLEY.** The name of a rural school on the south side of section 16 of Chequest Township in district Number 3. As the school is in the valley of an affluent of Chequest Creek the name is locally descriptive. By *Andreas' Atlas*, 1875, the school site was formerly at the forks of the highway in the north central part of the section, one-fourth mile south of Providence Baptist Church. The school district has the same name as the school.

**VALLEY.** The name of a rural school on the north side and in the northwestern part of south section 11 of Des Moines Township, about three miles west of the village of Mount Sterling. The school site is at the junction of the valleys of Valley Branch and Fox River. This makes the name locally descriptive. The school district, known as Number 5, also has the name Valley.

**VALLEY BRANCH.** A small stream rising in the southern part of south section 5 of Des Moines Township, in the vicinity of Niles Station, with southern branches from sections 9 and 15, runs southeast and northeast to Fox River in the central part of south section 2 of the same township. The stream for its size has an unusually wide valley, hence its name is locally descriptive.

**VAN BUREN.** This township lies near the center of Van Buren County, south of Lick Creek and Union, west of Washington, north of Des Moines and Henry, and east of Chequest townships. It is quite irregular in shape but in the main comprises most of congressional township 69 north, range 10 west, with additions from surrounding townships. The township was named for the county in which it is situated and probably also for its pioneer village.

The congressional township 69 north, range 10 west, was constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. At the adjourned meeting of the board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Van Buren and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held in Keosauqua. Subsequent changes created the present boundaries.

**VAN BUREN.** A pioneer village in section 36 of Van Buren Township. The site was a triangular piece of ground laid out in 1839 along



the northwest side of the Des Moines River. The promoters hoped to secure the county seat and named their village after the county. The village soon became a part of Keosauqua, which see. The name is retained by the township.

VERNON. This township lies on the south side of Van Buren County, south of Henry, west of Farmington, and east of Des Moines townships. It comprises fractional parts of congressional townships 67 and 68 north, range 9 west. The township was apparently named for the village Vernon which is now in Henry Township, but was formerly in Vernon Township. According to George G. Wright: "Vernon Township was so named on the motion of a Mr. Babcock, at a meeting held at the house of A. Thomas for the purpose of agreeing upon a name. This township was almost the seat of the 'Missouri War'."<sup>42</sup>

The congressional township 68 north, range 9 west, and fractional township 67 north, range 9 west, were constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. At the adjourned meeting of the Board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Vernon and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held at the house of James A. Brown. Later the northern portion was included in the newly created township of Henry.

VERNON. The village site was laid out in the northwestern and northeastern parts respectively of sections 1 and 2 of what is now Henry Township, south of the Des Moines River, opposite the village of Bentonsport. It was founded June 12, 1837, by Henry Smith, John Smith, S. C. Reed and Isaac Reed, and for a time it was called South Bentonsport. A post office was early established with John M. Estes, postmaster. The village was probably named for Mount Vernon, the home of General George Washington, which in turn was named for Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1746) of the British Navy. Lawrence Washington (elder brother of George) served under Vernon and named the estate in his honor, he then being the owner. The school district, Number 5, comprising parts of sections 1 to 3, is also named Vernon, after the village.

The post office of Vernon, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established May 12, 1852, with the appointment of John M. Estes, postmaster. His successors were: Augustus Bailey, October 30, year undecipherable; John M. Estes, July 9, 1859; H. E. Pitkin, May 8, 1861; Henry L. Morrill, November 19, 1861; Milton O. Ketchum, January 6, 1865; Nelson Mallett, July 26, 1866; Thomas P. Henry, March 22, 1869; Zachariah P. Murray, October 29, 1869; David P. Wilson, December 14, 1871; Chauncey Booth, August 27, 1872; Edward Ware, October 2, 1872; Nelson Mallett, August 29, 1876; Mary E. Ehrman, November 19, 1878; W. B. Pitley, December 10, 1878; Joel H. Tracey, January 10, 1879; Henry Ehrman, October 5, 1883; Oliver H. P. Armstrong, July 26, 1890; Harvey Robb, March 24, 1892; Susan E. Liggett, October 13,

<sup>42</sup> G. G. Wright's *Address*, p. 13.

1892; Susan E. Fulton, February 19, 1894; Hattie A. Ehrman, August 9, 1894; Susan Fulton, December 8, 1896, and Frank Scott, September 23, 1898, who served until the office was discontinued on March 31, 1903.

**VERNON PRAIRIE.** A locally descriptive name for a rural school in district Number 1 at the forks of the highway in the east central part of section 26 of Vernon Township. The school district, comprising sections 25, 26, 35, 36, and south halves of 23 and 24, is also known as Vernon Prairie. See *Plat Book*, 1897, page 30. The name is locally descriptive, being in Vernon Township and on the prairie.

**VESSER CREEK.** A small stream coming from Davis County, crossing the northwestern part of section 18 of Village Township and reaching the Des Moines River in the southwest central part of section 7. It was probably named for a local resident.

**VILLAGE.** This township is in the northwest corner of Van Buren County, west of Lick Creek and north of Chequest townships. It comprises congressional township 70 north, range 11 west. A number of Indian villages were in this region and the white settlers established several of their own. The name of the township is apparently locally descriptive because of the former presence of Indian villages.

The congressional township 70 north, range 11 west, was constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners at an adjourned meeting held February 9, 1841. The board named the township Village and ordered that the first meeting of the citizens be held at the house of John Saylor.

**WASHINGTON.** This township is in the central part of Van Buren County, south of Union, west of Harrisburg, north of Henry, and east of Van Buren townships, its south border being on the Des Moines River. It comprises a fractional part, the four eastern tiers of sections, of congressional township 69 north, range 9 west, with a small addition from township 68. The township was named in honor of General George Washington (1732-1799), first president (1789-1797) of the United States.

The congressional township 69 north, range 9 west, was constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. At the adjourned meeting of the board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Washington and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held at the house of William Sumons.

**WASHINGTON.** The name of a rural school in the northwestern corner of section 33 of Henry Township, nearly three miles east of the town of Keosauqua. The school district, Number 4, mostly comprising section 33, fractional 28, 29 and 32, south of the Des Moines River, is also named Washington. The district was originally a part of Washington Township, hence the name for the school and district.

**WATERTOWN.** A pioneer place founded May 26, 1837; laid off by John Crow, surveyor. The place has long since lapsed into a farming community. George G. Wright in his *Address*, page 16, says: "William

Kendrick, one of the justices first appointed, laid out Watertown across [the Des Moines River] from Farmington. Jesse Wright bought him out, stopped the town, and dispersed the population."

**WEBSTER RIDGE.** The name of a rural school in the southwestern part of section 13 of Bonaparte Township, about three miles southeast of the village of Bonaparte. The schoolhouse site is on a ridge or divide between two streams. The school was so named by admirers of Daniel Webster (1782-1852), the American statesman; the second part of the name is locally descriptive.

**WEST HOME PRAIRIE.** A rural school at the forks of the highway in the southeastern part of north section 18 of Des Moines Township, about three miles north and a mile east of the town of Cantril, and immediately across the highway north from Mount Zion M. P. church. Old maps indicate that formerly the schoolhouse site was in the north central part of section 20. A few years after 1895 the school district was divided and two new schoolhouses were built. One was called West Home Prairie as given above; the other one, known as East Home Prairie, is on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 21 of Des Moines Township, immediately east of Home Prairie church. See also Home Prairie.

**WHITE.** The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the central part of section 29 of Cedar Township, in district Number 4, a mile and a half east and a mile and a half north of the hamlet of Utica. A nearby estate to the northwest is known as the "White School" Stock Farm, apparently so named after the local school. It is probable the school was so named for a local resident.

**WHITE.** The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway in the northwestern part of section 27 of Lick Creek Township. The township hall is across the highway south from the school. The school was apparently named for a local resident.

**WHITE.** The name of a rural school in the southeastern part of section 19 of Van Buren Township, three miles west and a half mile north of the hamlet of Pittsburg. The school was probably named for a local resident.

**WHITE CHAPEL.** The name of a rural Methodist Episcopal church on the highway in the southern part of the southwestern quarter of section 21 of Lick Creek Township.

**WHITE ELM.** The name of a rural Free Methodist church in the west central part of section 30 of Village Township. It was named after the grove of white elm (*Ulmus americana*) trees in the vicinity.

**WHITE OAK.** The name of a rural school in the southeastern corner of section 30 of Farmington Township. The school site is a grove of white oak trees and Whiteoak Creek is nearby. The school was named after the creek. The school district, Number 4, comprising sections 29 to 32, is also named White Oak.

**WHITEOAK CREEK.** This is the name of a small stream which rises in the northeastern part of section 22 of Vernon Township, runs south-



east to Indian Creek in the northeastern part of section 5 of Farmington Township. The creek is named for the groves of white oak (*Quercus alba*) trees which occur along its course.

**WHITTEN.** The name of a pioneer school built in 1842 in the vicinity of the village of Portland (later Leando). The school received its name from Walter Whitten on whose farm the schoolhouse site was situated.<sup>43</sup>

**WILEY.** The name of a rural school in the southeastern corner of section 27 of Des Moines Township. It was apparently named for James Wiley, an early resident of the same section. A later resident was Robert Wiley, who owned most of the southeast quarter of section 27 and on whose farm the schoolhouse site was situated. See *Plat Book*, 1897, page 9.

**WILLITS.** A former post office and a hamlet in section 1 of Vernon Township at Willits' Station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The station was established on the farm of Eli W. Willits, an emigrant and native of Wayne County, Indiana, born October 17, 1838, moved to Van Buren County in the fall of 1842. The station was named for him. The post office was known as Willits and was established with Albert S. Willits (a brother of E. W. Willits), postmaster, and it was apparently named for the postmaster. The name is sometimes misspelled Willets. The U. S. soil map, 1917, erroneously spells the name Willitt.

The post office of Willits, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established March 5, 1872, with the appointment of Albert Willits, postmaster, under whom the post office was discontinued February 10, 1873. The office was re-established January 30, 1874, with the appointment of Andrew J. Hultgram, postmaster, who served until the office was again discontinued October 24, 1879. The office was again re-established January 30, 1882, with Israel B. Chamberlain, postmaster. His successor was Eli W. Willits, May 14, 1887, under whom the office was discontinued August 5, 1893. The office was re-established February 19, 1894, with Philip Eich, postmaster. His successor was John M. Page, March 3, 1894, under whom the office was finally discontinued October 4, 1895.

**WILLITS.** The name of a rural school in district Number 6 at the forks of the highway on the south side of the southwest quarter of south section 1 of Vernon Township, about a quarter mile south of Willits Station. The school district, comprising south sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, is also known as Willits. The name of the school and district is directly for Willits Station and indirectly for Eli W. Willits and Albert S. Willits (brothers), early residents and prominent farmers of the district.

**WILSONVILLE.** A former inland post office on the south side of section 9 of Cedar Township. The office may have been named for a local resident but more likely for Henry Wilson (1812-1875), statesman

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16.

and vice president (1873-1875) of the United States, candidate at the time of the naming.<sup>44</sup> Haskell's map, 1876, gives the name as Wilson.

The post office of Wilsonville, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established May 22, 1872, with the appointment of Isaiah Harlan, postmaster. His successors were: Francis M. Harlan, July 15, 1875; Walter T. Dow, July 12, 1880; Francis M. Harlan, March 22, 1882; Albert F. Howard, November 2, 1887, and Isaiah Harlan, July 22, 1891, who served until the office was discontinued on April 15, 1901.

**WILSONVILLE.** The name of a rural Christian church and a school on the south side of section 10 of Cedar Township in district Number 2. They were probably named for a local post office which was formerly situated less than a mile to the west.

**WINCHESTER.** An inland hamlet at the cross roads near the center of section 21 of Union Township. It was founded February 29, 1840, by John Reynolds and Jefferson Cox, proprietors. A post office was early established but has been discontinued. On Henn, Williams & Co.'s map of 1855, Utica, Winchester and Birmingham are represented as being on the pioneer ridge road from Keokuk to Libertyville in Jefferson County. There have been at least six places in Ohio named Winchester and as many of the settlers in Union Township were from Ohio it is probable the village in Iowa was named for the one in Ohio. Many places in the United States have the name Winchester and, although a few were named for individuals, yet some of them were directly or indirectly named for Winchester, England.

The village of Winchester, Iowa, was laid out in nine blocks, the central one, number 5, being the public square. The streets east and west were North, Jefferson, Washington, and South; the north and south were East, Main, Jackson, and West. These names are for noted personages or locally descriptive.

Winchester, the capital of Hampshire, England, is on the River Itchen, sixty-six miles southwest of London. Before the Roman invasion the ancient Britons had a city here which they called *Caer Gwent*, White City. The invading Romans made it a station with the name *Venta Belgarum*, the Venta of the Belgae. The Saxon invaders at the end of the fifth century transformed the name *Venta* into *Winte* and named the town *Winte-ceaster*, the City of the Winte. From this comes the modern name Winchester.

The post office of Winchester, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established July 22, 1840, with the appointment of Abraham S. Holgate, postmaster. His successors were: Adonijah Panish, January 21, 1848; John H. Day, November 8, 1849; Asa Smith, July 14, 1853; Ezra S. Rand, May 11, 1854; Winfield S. Whitaker, December 30, 1856; Thomas A. Williamson, March 12, 1858; John M. Whitaker, May 31, 1858; David S. Huber, January 11, 1860; Sarah Huber, May 4, year undecipherable; Ezra S. Rand, May 6, 1864; Nathan W. Crane, March 19,

<sup>44</sup> Wilsonville was named for James Faulkner Wilson of Fairfield, member of Congress from the First District from 1863 to 1869, later U. S. Senator.—E.R.H.

1867; A. A. Fry, January 28, 1868; Adam K. Bechtel, March 22, 1880; Richard Workman, March 20, 1882; Hiram G. Christler, January 24, 1890; Minerva Hawbaker, April 21, 1893; Sarah F. Hawbaker, February 4, 1899; Mary F. Whiteanack, April 30, 1900; George C. Mendenhall, May 18, 1901, and Hiram G. Christler, June 22, 1901, who served until the office was discontinued on March 31, 1903.

**WOLF BRANCH.** A small creek rising in the central part of section 27 of Vernon Township, runs southeast to Indian Creek in the southeastern part of section 2. The stream was apparently named for James M. Wolf, an early settler, residing in the vicinity of the stream, in section 34.

**WOODS.** The name of a rural school of joint district Number 9 on the west side of section 30 of Harrisburg Township, about two miles northeast of the village of Bentonsport. It was named for Alexander H. Woods, an early resident and large landowner in the vicinity. Mr. Woods was born August 11, 1808, near Wheeling, West Virginia; lived in Ohio and Michigan. He married a daughter of William Meek, the builder of the Bonaparte mill and dam. Mr. Woods came to Van Buren County in the spring of 1837 and settled in Harrisburg Township.<sup>45</sup>

**WOOD'S MILLS.** An early name for Mount Sterling, which see. "A State road was established, in 1847, from Wood's Mills, in Van Buren County, to Bloomfield, in Davis County. John Hale, of Van Buren, James Hawkins and Reason Wilkerson, of Davis County, Commissioners. Ordered to meet the first Monday in May."<sup>46</sup>

**ZANESVILLE.** [Note: Lanesville, as listed earlier in this article by Dr. Fitzpatrick, and by any whom he may have followed, should have been Zanesville. The name came from Zanesville, Ohio, at which place was born and brought up J. H. McVeigh, on whose land the post office was kept, and who was the second postmaster of Zanesville post office. This was for some time after its establishment the post office of the subscriber.—E.R.H.]

**ZION.** A rural Methodist Episcopal church on the west side of the northwest quarter of section 8 of Van Buren Township, about four miles west of the hamlet of Kilbourne.

**ZION.** A rural Lutheran church in the northeast corner of section 24 of Village Township, a mile east and a mile north of the hamlet of Douds Leando and nearly half a mile east of the hamlet of Business Corners. This church and the preceding one were dedicated in memory of the biblical name Zion, one of the hills of the city of Jerusalem, Palestine, though the name is often applied to the city itself. The name Zion comes from the Hebrew word *Tsiyon*, meaning sunny or fort. Of the several hills on which Jerusalem was built Zion is the largest and in many respects it has been regarded as the most interesting.

<sup>45</sup> *Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 606; *Plat Book*, 1897, p. 11.

<sup>46</sup> *Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 391



## SUMMARY

The total number of names occurring in Van Buren County, Iowa, is 248. Of these 52 may be considered repetitions, thus giving a net total of 196 different names. The repetitions, however, usually name different places.

Of these names, 95, slightly more than 38 per cent, are locally descriptive. These comprise by far the largest group. The names of the next largest group number 58, nearly 24 per cent, and are in honor of local, pioneer settlers. Twenty-six names are in honor of prominent men, over ten per cent of the whole number. Twenty-two names, slightly less than nine per cent, are transferred ones from eastern states or a foreign country. There are fourteen names that may be termed biblical, over five per cent. There are nine ethical names which convey ideals of the settlers, nearly four per cent. There are eight miscellaneous names, over three per cent. Only five names, over two per cent, are for animals, and the same number refer to the former Indian inhabitants. The remainder, nearly three per cent, includes nicknames, three, and unusual names, three.

The locally descriptive names make an interesting study. Of the ninety-five such names, twenty of them are of sylvan origin; that is, places with trees about them or in their vicinities. In this class are schools: Ash Grove, Brush College (two of them), Elm, Elm Grove, Hickory, Hickory Grove, Oak Hill, Red Oak, White Elm and White Oak; creeks as: Big Cedar, Cedar, Little Cedar and White Oak; churches as: Hickory Grove, Oak Grove and Church Elm, the latter a meeting place. There are also Oakland, a townsite, and Oak Point, a post office.

Eight places were named after nearby creeks or rivers. These are, schools: Bear Creek and Indian Creek; townships: Cedar, Chequest, Des Moines and Lick Creek, and places: Des Moines City and Lick Creek, the latter a post office.

Besides the above-mentioned schools there are twenty-two others with locally descriptive names. These are: Big Four, Brick, Brown Cottage, Business Corners, Chicken Ridge, Fairview, Flat Rock, Mount Sterling, Niles, North Lebanon, North Star, Pleasant Plain, Prairie Corners, Prairie Queen, Ridge, South Lebanon, Stone, Summit, Union, Valley (two of them), and Vernon Prairie.

Sixteen creeks or rivers have locally descriptive names. These are: Brushy Fork, Copper, Des Moines, Honey, Indian, Lick, Little, Little Fox, Little Lick, Mud (two of them), Potters Branch, Rock (two of them), South Fork and Valley Branch. To these may be added the one lake, Silver Lake.

Places, localities, or post offices with locally descriptive names are: Business Corners, Farmington State Park, Home, Independent, Indian Prairie, Iowa City, Irish Bend, Lanesville, Longview, Mount Sterling, New Lexington, New Market, Pleasant Hill, Portoro, Rising Sun, South Keosauqua, Stockport, Summit, Union Corners, Village and Watertown, twenty-one of them.

Churches with miscellaneous, locally descriptive names are: Center Chapel, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, East Union, Harrisburg, Home Prairie and Union, seven in number.

The local, pioneer settlers loom large in this survey. Twelve creeks were named after settlers, as: Bakers, Chequest, Coates, Ely's, Holcomb, Miles Branch, Reeds, Seights, Stump, Thatcher's, Vesser and Wolf Branch. Twenty-eight schools honored men, each one being in the immediate neighborhood of the school bearing his name. Witness: Benjamin, Bradford, Canfield, Crum, Ellis, Gray, Guthrie, Horn, Jones, Leech, Leffler, McSurley, Mathias, Miller, Nixon, Rosser, Russell (two of them), Spencer, Swiers, Taylor, White (three of them), Whitten, Wiley, Willits and Woods. Fifteen places or localities recall to mind former residents, as: Baker's Point, Boyer Station, Brattain's Grove, Cantril, Doud's Station, Ely's Ford, Harrisburg (the abortive village), McVeigh, Meeks Mills, Parkersville, Siglers Mill, Stumptown, Upton, Willits and Wood's Mills. Three churches are apparently for local people, as: Millers Chapel, Storey Chapel and White Chapel.

Of the twenty-six places, directly or indirectly named in honor of noted men, one notes a varied list. Presidents received recognition in the following ways: Garfield, a school; Jackson, a township; Pierce, the hamlet, Pierceville; Thomas Jefferson, a school; Van Buren, county, township and a defunct village, and Washington, a township, school and its district. Statesmen are thus recalled: Benton, a village; Franklin, two schools; Tom Payne, a school; Wilson, a village, school and church; and Webster, a school. Here, too, may be included Lacey, for whom Lacey-Keosauqua State Park was in part named. Noted generals are: Bonaparte, a town and a township, and also the defunct hamlet Napoleon; Henry, a township, and Sheridan, a post office. Niles, Postmaster General, has a hamlet; Kilbourne, the railroad builder, a village; Girard, the philanthropist, a school, and Black Hawk, the Sauk leader, a defunct hamlet. Only nineteen individuals, not a formidable list, and in some places the honor is indirect, in which cases the place-names are really locally descriptive.

The transferred names number twenty-two, some of which are indirectly or directly locally descriptive. Most of the names in some way are connected with the old homes of the pioneers, towns and villages in the eastern part of the United States. A very few may directly and all apparently are indirectly, more or less remotely, derived from England. Here belong the following hamlets or villages, some of which no longer exist: Alexandra, Birmingham, Columbus, Farmington, Gainsborough, Harrisburg, Lexington, Mechanicsburg, Milton, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Plymouth, Portland, Rochester, Selma, Utica, Vernon and Winchester. The townships belonging here are: Farmington, Harrisburg and Vernon. There is also the creek Lexington.

The religious life of the community is reflected in fourteen names of biblical origin. These names are: Bethel, two churches; Egypt, a school; Lebanon, a hamlet; Mount Moriah, a church; Mount Zion, a

village, a church and a school; Olive Branch, a school; Palestine, a hamlet; Providence, a church; Salem, a school, and Zion, two churches.

The ideals of the community are noticeable in such names as: Enterprize, Eureka, Harmony and Hopewell, schools; Salubria, a beneficent community, and Union, a township, a post office and a church.

Names referring to the Indians make a poor showing. There are a Fox river, Fox island and a Fox post office in memory of the aboriginal inhabitants. There is also Iowaville, on the former site of a village of the Iowa Indians. Then there is Keosauqua, a name more or less of Indian origin. Three other names which might have been included, viz., Indian Creek, a stream and a school, and Indian Prairie, a post office, were placed in the locally descriptive list. There is also the mongrel name, Chequest, which is really neither Indian nor English. From this it appears that the Indians affected but little the life of the settlers, the former being mostly gone when the latter came.

Unusual names are few. There are Hedvolante, the name of an early township, as well as its hamlet, and Pameko, an early post office, names apparently of uncertain origin and also unique. There are three nicknames: Hawkeye, a school; Hickory, a post office, and Dogtown, the local name of a hamlet.

Only a few names refer to animals. These are: Bear Creek, Coon Branch, and the avian names of Big Duck Creek and Big Duck Pond, all self explanatory. With these may be included Big Duck Marsh.

The miscellaneous or unclassified names are: Centennial, two schools; Leando, village and school; Pioneer, a school; Star, a school; Summer, a creek, and Tug Fork, a creek.

A study of the local personal and transferred names conclusively shows that the early settlers of Van Buren County were overwhelmingly Americans of English ancestry. Only two or three names are discerned to be of Teutonic or other extraneous origin. It is also evident the settlers went to the business of naming places with the inborn directness characteristic of pioneers. There was no flummery, but there was modesty. The names were doubtless more fitly chosen than the meager records often indicate.

An examination of the list as a whole reveals an astonishing homogeneity of the entire county as a community. Notice the long list of locally descriptive names; all entered in various ways into the life and activities of the settlers. Local pioneer settlers in every school district were selected by their neighbors for the highest honor they were able to give them. Even the prominent men outside whom the settlers honored, all in some way affected the life and aspirations of the local neighborhoods. The transferred names in the main reflect their attachments to their old homes. The biblical and ethical names give an insight into the emotions and ideals of the settlers. Even the few names referring to the Indians, animals, or even the nicknames in some way touched the life of the pioneers. This gives a total of 237, or over 95.5 per cent of the entire number. Of the remainder there are eight mis-



cellaneous or unclassified names. An inspection readily indicates that most if not all are a part of the life of the community. This raises the percentage to nearly 98.8. The remaining three are unusual names. Were the record in all cases ample or complete there would in all probability be no exceptions, raising the already known, very high percentage to an even hundred.

#### ADDENDA

**BIG FOUR.** "The so-called Big Four school district was in fact the school district of Iowaville. I assume it was organized when Iowaville was still a thriving community, and included land in four different counties, namely, Van Buren, Jefferson, Wapello, and Davis. I think more of this district lay in Davis County than in any other. Van Buren was second and had the largest number of pupils as a rule and Jefferson third. Wapello contributed only a small part of the territory. There were times when more of the pupils lived in Davis County. My idea is that the name Big Four comes from the fact that the school district was an independent one lying in four different counties. The entire district of Iowaville, including additional land in Jefferson and Davis counties, is now a part of the consolidated school district of Selma."—A. L. Heminger in letter.

The above account gives much additional information and does not in fact contradict any statement made by the author. On consulting one of the early atlases of Van Buren County it will be observed that there was a time when the Big Four schoolhouse was in the north central part of section 6 of Village Township and the school district comprised section 6 and portions of sections 5, 7, and 8. But this time was long after the organization of the original district and some time before the creation of the present consolidated school district of Selma.

**BRUSH COLLEGE.** There was another rural school with this name in the western part of Union Township, so named for the same reason as the others were.

**CENTER CHAPEL.** For many years this church was known as Brush Chapel, a locally descriptive name.

**DOUD'S STATION.** "This has always been the name of the town since it was laid off by Eliab Doud and his brother. The name of the post office has been changed from time to time. When Portland, which is just across the river, made application for a post office, the department did not care to constitute a new post office under that name. So the name Leander was submitted to the department which name was later contracted to Leando. After the bridge was constructed the post office department united the two under the name of Douds-Leando and then later, in order to shorten the name, reduced it to Douds. The names of the two villages still remain, the one as Doud's Station, the other Leando. Both are in the same consolidated school district and the name of the school district is Douds-Leando."—A. L. Heminger in letter.

**HARTFORD.** A projected townsite with this name was platted in north section 5 of Des Moines Township, in the vicinity where the Gray schoolhouse now is.

HEDVOLANTE. Mr. A. L. Heminger writes: "The village apparently was located about where the township hall is now, in the section [28 of Des Moines Township] south of the Home Prairie church."

HENRY. It is well known that Henry County, Iowa, was named in honor of General James Daugherty Henry. Henry Township in Van Buren County, however, was probably not so named. Mr. A. L. Heminger comments as follows: "Henry Township, according to the best of my information, was named for Sylvester Henry, who was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from Vernon Township when the township was divided into two townships, Henry and Vernon. Sylvester Henry lived in the north part of the township which was given that name [Henry] after the division."

In the *History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 367, the name is given as S. S. Henry. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from the old Vernon Township for the years 1868-1870.

KEOSAUQUA. The entire first paragraph on this town in this contribution was, with the exception of the first sentence and a later one in brackets, a quotation from the *History of Van Buren County*, 1878, pages 467-468. The quotation was indicated and the reference given. The account was included in this article for whatever it might be worth. So far as the literature is concerned the account has remained unchallenged. Mr. A. L. Heminger, attorney, of Keosauqua, Iowa, comments on this paragraph as follows:

"It is hardly correct to say that the town was laid off in 1839, though it was resurveyed at that time, so as to include the major portion, as it is referred to as a diamond-shaped piece of land, which in fact was rectangular, and was the northwest one-fourth of section 36. Van Buren was laid off in that part of the southwest one-fourth of section 36 which is northwest of the Des Moines river. Des Moines was laid off in that part of the northeast one-fourth of section 36 which lies northwest of the river and the southeast corner of the northwest one-fourth touches the river just about the center of the section, and of course the direction of the river made an acute angle at the points of these river lots where they come together."

"On August 6, 1838, it appears of record that Des Moines and Van Buren united under one name, Keosauqua. The plat of Van Buren was filed May 17, 1837, and appears of record in Deed Record A, page 14. It does not appear from the records here that Robert Taylor was one of the proprietors, though he and Meshach Sigler and James Manning seemed to have been associated with the enterprise at one time."

"On the 10th day of September, 1836, the question of the location of a county seat was submitted to the voters and two towns were contending for the same, Bentonsport and Keosauqua, and Keosauqua received the majority of the vote. Keosauqua having been determined as the county seat, by resolution of the board of supervisors, the county entered the northwest one-fourth of section 36, and under the authority of John Carnes, Charles Davis, and John Saylor, county commissioners,

Van Buren was resurveyed, including a large part of the county quarter, under the name of Keosauqua. The town plat of Des Moines has never been changed but of course it is included within the limits of Keosauqua, and the plat was filed at about the same time."

**ZANESVILLE.** The word Lanesville was used on the authority of the U. S. Post Office Department, manifestly a clerical error. The old records are in longhand and one form of the old fashioned capital Z is easily mistaken for a capital L, hence the error. Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, was named for Ebenezer Zane, who, with John McIntire, founded the city.

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<sup>47</sup> The exact wording, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., as shown on the title pages of the original works are here followed.



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## RIVALRY OF BURLINGTON AND DAVENPORT

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The *Sun* stands up manfully for Davenport, and does not seem to relish our remarks about its insignificance. Abandoning the hope of having the legislature convene at that point the next session, it consoles itself with the reflection that ultimately the seat of government must be near them. This we grant, and believe; but it furnishes the executive with no good reason for assembling the people's representatives at that place now when about three-fourths of the population lies below it. The editor talks about Burlington "falling into decay." This is all fudge. The population of Burlington at this day is equal to the whole of Scott County.—*Iowa Territorial Gazette*, Burlington, I. T., August 25, 1838. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

## ABANDONED TOWNS, VILLAGES AND POST OFFICES OF IOWA

BY DAVID C. MOTT

*(Continued from the July Number)*

### SAC COUNTY

**CEDAR FORKS.** Listed as a post office in Sac County from 1857 to 1858. Its location not found, but supposed to have been in Cedar Township.

**COON VALLEY.** A place in section 18, Coon Valley Township. Post office, 1879-80.

**ELK RUN.** A post office (1877-79) in the southwestern part of Cook Township.

**FLETCHER.** The name first given to the present town of Lake View when it was platted in 1881. Fletcher was the name of the post office from 1880 to 1887.

**LEOTA.** A village platted in 1900 in section 10, Viola Township. Post office, 1890 to 1900, except one brief intermission.

**MERCER.** A C. & N. W. Railway station in the central part of Viola Township, about one mile west of the present village of Carnarvon. Post office, 1876-78.

**MOUNT HOPE.** A post office from 1875 to 1882 in the central part of Eureka Township.

**NEW ALBANY.** Platted as a town in 1857 in the northeast quarter of section 1, Wall Lake Township, about three miles south and one mile east of Sac City, but never developed.

**NEW MUNICH.** Laid out as a town in the southwestern part of section 19, Cedar Township, about one mile east of the present city of Sac City, and shown on maps of the 1850's at least two years earlier than any other place in the county. However, it was never built up. Sac City was laid out in 1855.

**OLIVER.** A post office in the northwestern part of Levey Township from 1875 to 1878.

**PETTIS.** A post office from 1898 to 1902 in section 5, Coon Valley Township.

**PHILO.** A post office from 1875 to 1877 in the central part of Clinton Township.

**SCHOHARIE.** A post office from 1871 to 1874 in the southwestern part of Douglas Township on the Raccoon River.

**SOUTHPORT.** Laid out as a town in the eastern part of Wall Lake Township in a very early day, but never built up.

**WHEELER'S RANCH.** A post office from 1875 to 1878 in section 14, Wheeler Township.



## SCOTT COUNTY

ALLEN'S GROVE. A post office from 1850 to 1851 and from 1854 to 1902 in section 27, Allen's Grove Township.

AMITY. The name of the post office at the present village of Maysville, from 1851 to 1902.

ARGO. A post office (1897-1902) in the southeast corner of section 8, Le Claire Township.

BALLUFF. A post office (1884-90) at a point which is now within the northern limits of the city of Davenport.

BARRWOOD. The name of a post office (1881-83) at the same location as was the Walnut Grove post office, which see below.

BERLIN. The name of the post office at the town of Parkhurst, which see below, from 1839 to 1845.

CADDA. The name of the post office (1888-1895) at Carlson, which see below.

CARLSON. The name of a former railway station and hamlet one and one-half miles west of the present station of Noels in Winfield Township.

CHURCHVILLE. A post office in the early 1860's in the eastern part of Hickory Grove Township.

CLARK'S FERRY. A post office (1838-39) at or near the present town of Buffalo.

EAST DAVENPORT. Laid out as a town in 1852 about one mile east of Brady Street, Davenport, and now included within the present city of Davenport.

ELIZABETH CITY. The pioneer name of the present town of Princeton. It appears on maps from 1845 to 1860 as Elizabeth City.

FARMING GROVE. Listed as a post office in Scott County in 1843, but its location not found.

GAMBRIL. The name of the post office (1884-1919) at Martin's Station, Butler Township.

GILBERT. The name of the village from the 1850's to the 1890's which occupied the site of the present city of Bettendorf.

GILBERTTOWN. A name commonly applied to the village of Gilbert, which see above.

GLENDALE. The name of a post office from 1839 to 1841 at or near the present town of Buffalo.

GREEN TREE. See Green Tree Tavern below.

GREEN TREE TAVERN. A post office (1878-83) in the northern part of the west section 4, Davenport Township, five miles north and one mile west of the city of Davenport. It continued as Green Tree from 1883 to 1903.

HICKORY GROVE. A post office (1839-45) in the central part of Hickory Grove Township.

HUSAM. A post office in Blue Grass Township, from 1882 to 1883.

JAMESTOWN. A hamlet in the southeastern part of section 3, Buffalo Township. Post office, 1889-1904.

**KERR.** Listed as a post office in Scott County from 1881 to 1882, but its location not found.

**LE CLAIRE CENTER.** A post office from 1855 to 1856 in Le Claire Township.

**LINN GROVE.** A post office (1853-59) in the central part of Sheridan Township.

**LINWOOD.** A hamlet in section 24, Buffalo Township. Post office, 1880-89.

**MIDDLETOWN.** Laid out as a town in 1851 between Parkhurst and Le Claire, and later included within the town of Le Claire.

**NEW BUFFALO.** Surveyors making the original survey in 1837 recorded in their notes that they found this town, and the description shows it on the same location as the present town of Buffalo.

**NEW HAMBURG.** A post office 1869 to 1872 in the northern part of Hickory Grove Township.

**PARKHURST.** Surveyors making the original survey in 1837 record finding this town in section 35, Le Claire Township, and said it was prospering. It is now included in the northern portion of the town of Le Claire.

**PINNACLE POINT.** The name by which the present town of Princeton was first known.

**PLAINVIEW.** A hamlet at the common corners of sections 1 and 12, Cleona Township, and 6 and 7, Hickory Grove Township. Post office, 1873-1902.

**POINT PLEASANT.** A village laid out in 1839 in sections 4 and 5, Winfield Township, on the south bank of the Wapsipinicon River. Its life was brief. Post office, 1840-44.

**PRICE.** A post office in 1864 in the southern part of Sheridan Township.

**ROCKINGHAM.** A town laid out in 1836 in section 8, Rockingham Township, about four miles below the business section of Davenport. The first government surveyors of 1837 note its existence. It was a rival of Davenport for several years and contested for the county seat. Post office, 1844-47.

**ROUND GROVE.** A post office (1855-1904) on the north line of section 3, Cleona Township.

**SPINNEYVILLE.** A hamlet later known as Linwood, which see above. The post office was Spinneyville from 1872 to 1880.

**VALLEY CITY.** The name first given (1833) to the present village and railway station of Pleasant Valley.

**WALNUT GROVE.** A post office (1844-72) in the northern part of section 19, Butler Township.

**WEST BUFFALO.** The name of the post office from 1841 to 1857 in a portion of the town of Buffalo.

**WHITE SULPHUR.** A hamlet and former railway station in the southern part of section 13, Buffalo Township. Post office, 1889-1905.

SHELBY COUNTY<sup>6</sup>

**ALTAMOUNT.** A post office (1868-74) in the eastern part of Fairview Township, about six miles southeast of Harlan.

**BOTANY.** A post office (1859-71) in the northwestern part of Jackson Township, about six miles east and a little south of Harlan.

**DEFIANCE.** The post office of Defiance was in existence from 1875 until the establishment of the town of Defiance, which was in 1882, and was in the south part of section 14, Union Township, about one mile west of where the town now stands.

**ELKHORN.** The post office of Elkhorn was established in 1867 and was located in the northern part of section 15, Clay Township, about three miles southwest of the present town of Elkhorn. It was later removed to the village.

**ITEN.** An embryo town staked out some time in the early 1850's in section 4, Center Township, about three miles northeast of Harlan, on the West Nishnabotna River. It attained to one store, was a competitor for the county seat, but when that was settled in Harlan's favor in 1859, Iten vanished.

**MALLORY.** A village established in the 1870's in section 6, Greeley Township. After the coming of the Milwaukee Railway in 1882 it had a post office and a railway station for a few years, when they were both discontinued.

**MANTENO.** A village platted in 1856 in the northeastern part of section 18, Grove Township, on Mill Creek. Post office, 1856-58.

**MARATHON.** The name first given to the present town of Earling when it was platted in 1882, and which it kept a few years.

**POMO.** Listed as a post office in Shelby County from 1881 to 1883, but the location not found.

**PRAIRIE ROSE.** A hamlet in section 3, Monroe Township. Post office, 1899-04.

**RANTOUT.** A place in the northwestern part of Clay Township, as shown on maps from 1861 to 1869.

**ROACH.** A Milwaukee railway station in the northern part of Cass Township in the early 1880's. It had a post office from 1880 to 1882.

**ROCHDALE.** The name first given the present railway station and village of Botna when it was established in the early 1880's.

**ROCK RUN.** A hamlet in the southwestern part of Cass Township, as appears on maps of the 1870's.

**SAMISON.** A post office and Milwaukee railway station from 1879 to 1882 in section 32, Cass Township.

**SHELBYVILLE.** A town platted in 1854 in the eastern part of section 27, Grove Township. This was the first town platted in the county and was the county seat from 1853 to 1859, when it lost to Harlan. Post office, 1854 to 1862 and again from 1875 to 1881.

**SOMIDA.** Mostly called Simoda. Platted in 1857 in the southeastern

<sup>6</sup> *Past and Present of Shelby County, Iowa*, 1915, by Edward S. White, was a helpful source of information in the preparation of this material.

part of section 8 and the southwestern part of section 9, Center Township, about one and one-half miles east of Harlan, on the West Nishnabotna River. It was a rival of Harlan for the county seat, but when it failed in that in 1859 it quickly passed away. Post office, June 19, 1858 to July 16, 1858.

**TIBBOTTSVILLE.** A village of rather brief existence about one-half mile southwest of the business section of the present town of Irwin on the Botna River. It had a post office from 1880 to 1882.

#### SIOUX COUNTY

**ATHOL.** A post office (1875-86) in section 12, Lincoln Township.

**BELL'S LAKE.** The pioneer name of the present village of Middleburg.

**CALLIOPE.** A town laid out in 1860 on the Big Sioux River and less than one mile north of the business section of the present town of Hawarden. A portion of it is now included within the corporate limits of Hawarden and is still often referred to as Calliope. Calliope was the county seat from 1860 until 1872 when it was changed to Orange City. Post office, 1862 to 1863, and again from 1869 to 1911.

**CORN VALLEY.** A post office in the early 1880's in the northeastern part of Washington Township from 1877 to 1883.

**DARLINGTON.** The name of the post office for a few months in 1875 at what was later the railroad station of Elm Springs, which see below.

**EAST ORANGE.** The name for a few years of its early existence of the present town of Alton. East Orange was the name of the post office from 1874 to 1882.

**ELM SPRINGS.** A station on the Milwaukee railway for several years on sections 14 and 15, Settlers Township.

**FARMER.** A post office (1871-85) in the southwestern part of section 1, Settlers Township.

**HIGHLAND PARK.** A place in section 12, Eagle Township as appears on maps of 1900.

**IRENE.** A post office (1870-80) in the southern part of section 35, Sioux Township.

**MAURICE.** The name first given the present village and railroad station of Matlock in Grant Township when it was established in 1888, but the name was soon changed because of a larger town of the same name in Sioux County.

**MAY BELL.** A post office (1877-86) in the southwestern part of Lincoln Township.

**NEKIMI.** A place in the southwestern part of Garfield Township on the Big Sioux River, as shown on maps from 1861 to 1878.

**OSHKOSH.** A post office (1872-83) in the southeastern part of section 2, Reading Township.

**PATTERSONVILLE.** The name first given to the present town of Hull. It was soon changed to Winland, and later to Hull. Pattersonville was the name of the post office from 1878 to 1886.

**RICKER.** The name of the post office from 1882 to 1884 at what is now the town of Granville.



**ROCK MILLS.** A post office from 1877 to 1879 at or near the location of the present town of Rock Valley.

**ROYAL RIDGE.** A post office (1871-77) in section 24, Rock Township.

**SHERIDAN.** The name of the present town of Boyden during a few years after its establishment in the 1870's.

**WINLAND.** See Pattersonville above.

### STORY COUNTY

**ASHURST.** The name for a brief time of the present town of Zearing during its founding in the early 1880's.

**BLOOMINGTON.** A town laid out in 1857 in the central part of section 25, Franklin Township, about two miles north and one east of the business section of the present city of Ames. The first term of the District Court was held there. Its post office (1858-67) was called Camden.

**BOARDMAN.** A railway station on the Northwestern, and a post office from 1878 to 1883 in the southern part of Lafayette Township, about two miles north of Gilbert.

**CAMDEN.** See Bloomington above.

**COLBYVILLE.** A post office from 1871 to 1875 in the southeastern part of Palestine Township, a short distance south of the present town of Huxley.

**COLLEGE FARM.** A post office (1862-66) at the location where the state Agricultural College was established a little later.

**COLLEGETON.** Laid out as a town in 1863 in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, Washington Township, now included in that part of the present city of Ames south of the State College grounds. It was expected the railway station would be located there instead of where it now is, at Ames.

**COLLINS CENTER.** A post office (1879-81) in the central part of Collins Township.

**DAYTON.** Laid out as a town in 1854 in the northwest quarter of section 9, Indian Creek Township, about one mile west of the town of Iowa Center, which see below. But little improvement was made there.

**DEFIANCE.** A town laid out in 1856 in the northern part of section 36, Collins Township.

**FAIRVIEW.** The original name of the present town of Story City. Fairview was laid out in 1855, and the name changed to Story City in 1881.

**GOSHEN.** A post office (1854-58) in the northeastern part of section 21, Indian Creek Township.

**IOWA CENTER.** A town laid out in 1855 in the southeastern part of section 9, and the southwestern part of section 10, Indian Creek Township, three miles north and one mile west of the present town of Maxwell. It was a prosperous town, the second largest in the county, until after the coming of nearby railroads. Occupying the geographical center of the state, it had aspirations for the state capital. A store and a few dwellings remain. Post office, 1858-1913.

**JOHNSON'S GROVE.** A post office from 1877 to 1880 in the eastern part of Richland Township.

**NEW ALBANY.** A town laid out in 1855 in the west half of the southeast quarter of section 18, New Albany Township, about two miles southwest of the present town of Colo. It vanished after the coming of the nearby railway.

**NEW PHILADELPHIA.** A town laid out in 1856 in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 6, and three blocks in the northwest part of section 5, Washington Township. Post office, 1859-69. It prospered as a town until the coming of the Northwestern railway in 1864 when a station was located about one-half mile to its north, and the town of Ontario was built up there. It is now embraced in the southern part of the village of Ontario. Post office, 1858-68.

**PALESTINE.** A town laid out in 1857 in section 14, Palestine Township.

**PEORIA CITY.** A portion of this important pioneer town was in the south edge of section 35, Indian Creek Township. See Polk County list.

**POINT PALESTINE.** A post office (1861-69) at the town of Palestine, which see above.

**PRAIRIE CITY.** Laid out as a town in 1854 in the central part of section 31, Milford Township. It is said it never had but one house.

**SHEFFIELD.** A hamlet in the southwestern part of Howard Township. Post office, 1857-60.

**SMAYVILLE.** A pioneer hamlet in the northeastern part of section 31, Sherman Township. Post office, April 14, 1886 to July 28, 1886.

**SMITHFIELD.** A town laid out in 1854 in the central part of section 18, Howard Township. It was built up but little.

**STORY.** A post office (1877-78) at or near Sunset, which see below.

**SUMMIT.** Listed as a post office in Story County from 1894 to 1901, but its location not found.

**SUNSET.** A place about two miles west of the town of Zearing. Post office, 1878-81.

**WILLOW GROVE.** A post office (1871-79) in the southeastern part of Lafayette Township.

#### TAMA COUNTY

**BADGER HILL.** A village established in about 1870 in the southern part of section 5, Spring Creek Township, about one mile northwest of the present town of Gladbrook. Post office, 1867-80.

**BOVINA.** A post office (1868-73) in the northern part of Buckingham Township.

**BRUNER.** A post office (1856-58) and hamlet a short distance southwest of Monticello, which see below.

**BUCKINGHAM.** A pioneer town of some importance from about 1856 to 1874 in the southeastern part of section 33, Buckingham Township, and the northeastern part of section 4, Perry Township, or two miles northwest of the present town of Traer. After the abandonment of the town a post office of the same name ran a few years in section 22,

Buckingham Township, and later yet the present railroad station and village of Buckingham was established in section 14.

BUTLERVILLE. A town in the northeast corner of section 17, Indian Village Township, on the south side of the Iowa River, about two miles northwest of the present town of Montour. Post office, 1856-1901. It was previously called Indian Town.

CARROLL. A place in section 2, Carroll Township, as shown on maps of 1881.

COLDVILLE. A post office (1872-81) in the southwestern part of section 10, Lincoln Township.

COLLINS GROVE. A post office from 1857 to 1858 in the southeastern part of Crystal Township.

COLUMBIA. The name of the hamlet as appears on the maps where was located the post office of Ola, which see below.

CONNELL. A post office (1872-75) in section 16, Grant Township.

CRYSTAL. A town and post office (1857-1902) in section 14, Crystal Township.

DRYDEN. A post office (1868-81) shown on some maps in Oneida Township near its southeast corner, and on later maps in York Township near its northeast corner.

ETTIE. Listed as a post office in Tama County from 1869 to 1873, but the location not found.

EUREKA. A town in the southeastern part of section 21, Richland Township. Post office, 1856-59.

EVERGREEN. A post office (1869-1900) south of the central part of Geneseo Township.

FAIRHAVEN. A post office (1872-91) in the western part of Crystal Township.

FIFTEEN MILE. See Fifteen Mile Grove below.

FIFTEEN MILE GROVE. A post office (1867-83) in the southern part of section 6, Lincoln Township. It continued as Fifteen Mile post office until 1900.

FISHERVILLE. A hamlet in the southern part of Carroll Township as shown on maps of 1869.

FORKS. A post office (1861-66) in the central part of Geneseo Township.

GENESEO. A post office from 1888 to 1895 in Geneseo Township.

HAVEN. The name of the village and post office (1870-1903) previously known as Eureka, which see above.

HEATH. A post office (1859-61) in the southwestern part of Carlton Township.

HELENA. A town in the southeast corner of section 9 and the southwest corner of section 10, Richland Township. Post office, 1856-96.

HOMAN. A place in the central part of Howard Township, as shown on maps of 1868 and 1869.

HOTONA. A post office in the southeast corner of section 4, Richland Township, on the south side of the Iowa River, as shown on maps of 1875.

**HOWARD.** A post office during 1868 in section 2, Howard Township.

**INDIAN TOWN.** The earlier name of the village of Butlerville, which see above. Indian Town was also the name of the post office from 1854 to 1856.

**IRVING.** A village in the northeast corner of section 1, Salt Creek Township. A portion of the village was on the east side of the Benton County line. The original village is gone, although there is now a railway station and a village grown up near by, and also a post office, all bearing the name of Irving.

**IUKA.** The name by which the present city of Tama was known from its beginning in 1862 for a few years. Iuka was also the name of the post office from 1863 to 1866.

**JANESVILLE.** A place in the eastern part of Otter Creek Township about six miles east of Toledo, as shown on maps of 1856.

**KARS.** A post office from 1877 to 1880 in the southeastern part of Carlton Township.

**KINISAW.** A post office (1854-64) shown on the earlier maps in the western part of Salt Creek Township on the north side of the Iowa River about one mile southwest of the present town of Chelsea, but on later maps on the south side of the river and about two miles southeast of Chelsea.

**MIDLAND.** A post office (1888-1902) in section 6, Geneseo Township.

**MONTICELLO.** A village in the southeast corner of section 33, Howard Township, three miles north and one mile west of Toledo, as shown on maps from 1856 to 1885.

**MOOREVILLE.** A village in the eastern part of section 24, Geneseo Township. Post office, 1871-1900.

**OAKWOOD.** A post office for a part of 1868 in the southern part of Lincoln Township.

**OLA.** A post office (1854-63) in the northern part of Columbia Township, and about two miles south of the present city of Tama. See Columbia above.

**ORFORD.** The former name of the present town of Montour. Orford was also the name of the post office from 1865 to 1871.

**OTTER CREEK.** Another name for the present town of Chelsea, as appears by maps of 1863.

**POTTER.** A post office (1882-1906) in Indian Village Township.

**RAMONA.** Listed as a post office in Tama County from 1888 to 1890, but the location not found.

**REDMAN.** A village in the eastern part of section 25, York Township, on the Benton County line. Post office, 1854-63.

**SALT CREEK.** A post office (1893-94) and hamlet in the east central part of Salt Creek Township, near the Benton County line.

**SPRING CREEK.** A post office (1857-60) in section 32, Spring Creek Township.

**TAMAVILLE.** A post office (1855-63) in the southeastern part of Otter Creek Township, about seven miles east of the present city of Tama.



UNIONVILLE. A place in the southwestern part of Spring Creek Township, as appears on maps of 1862.

VINEYARD. A post office (1870-77) in the eastern part of section 29, Carlton Township.

WALTHAM. A hamlet in the central part of section 3, York Township, three miles northwest of the present town of Elberon. Post office, 1863-94.

WEST IRVING. The name of the post office from 1858 to 1875 at the village of Irving, which see above.

WEST UNION. A village in the central part of section 11, Perry Township, about one mile east of the present town of Traer, as shown on maps of 1875.

WOLF CREEK. A post office (1857-73) slightly northeast of the central part of Perry Township, and a short distance southeast of the present town of Traer.

#### TAYLOR COUNTY

BRUSHY. A post office (1858-61) in the northeast quarter of section 24, Mason Township.

BUCHANAN. A town in the central part of section 8, Polk Township. It was a thriving town in the 1860's and 1870's.

DAN. A post office (1870-78) in the southeastern part of section 10, Holt Township.

ENOD. A post office (1894-1901) in the southeastern part of Jackson Township.

GRAVITY. A country post office by this name existed a mile or two west of the present town of Gravity, except two short intermissions, from 1855 until the coming of the railroad in 1882 and the establishment of the town.

GROVE. Listed as a post office in Taylor County from 1855 to 1856, but the location not found.

GUSS. A post office (1883-1907) in section 14, Nodaway Township.

HARMONY. Listed from 1868 to 1871 as a post office in Taylor County, but the location not found.

HENSHW. A post office (1899-1903) on the south line of section 17, Nodaway Township.

HOLT. A post office from 1860 to 1892 and again from 1898 to 1903 in the northwestern part of section 33, Holt Township.

JENKS. Another name in an early day for the present town of Conway. Jenks was the name of the post office from 1867 to 1870.

LANDIS. A post office (1899-1902) in the southwest quarter of section 11, Polk Township.

LEONARD. A post office (1883-1903) in the southwest corner of section 11, Holt Township.

LEXINGTON. A village in the southwestern part of Marshall Township, about five miles northeast of the town of Bedford. It was an aspirant for the county seat in the early 1860's. Post office, 1857-64.

LITCHFIELD. A post office (1858-72) in section 20, Grant Township.

LONE OFFICE. A post office from 1857 to 1859, in Platte Township.

MEMORY. A post office (1857-82) in the southwest corner of section 31, Dallas Township.

MORMONTOWN. The name by which the present town of Blockton was known in its early existence. Mormontown was begun in 1861 and the post office went by that name from 1872 until 1887.

OVID. A post office in the southeastern part of Ross Township from 1861 to 1864, and again from 1868 to 1871.

PLATTE. A post office (1868-72) in Polk Township. (See Census of Iowa, 1870.)

PLATTEVILLE. A village in the southern part of section 32, Gay Township. Post office, 1856-1903.

RHOADS. Name of the post office at the railroad station of Sharpsburg for a few months in 1883.

SHARPS. Name of the post office at the present railroad station of Sharpsburg from 1883 to 1886.

SIAM. The name of the post office from 1860 to 1906, except one intermission, at the town of Buchanan, which see above.

WINDSOR. An early name of the present town of Conway, as appears on maps of 1870.

#### UNION COUNTY<sup>7</sup>

ALASKA. A post office in Jones Township from 1868 to 1869, located near the present town of Thayer.

BISMARCK. Laid out as a town in 1876 in section 36, Pleasant Township, on Grand River, but never built up.

EDINBURG. Laid out as a town in 1875 in section 35, Dodge Township, five miles northeast of Afton, but not built up.

HIGHLAND. Laid out in 1855 in section 25, Highland Township, near the center of the county. It grew rapidly, contested for the county seat, but when Afton won it in 1857, it was soon deserted.

HAWKEYE CITY. Laid out in section 11, Douglas Township, as told by *Colby's Atlas* of 1876, but never built up.

KINGS. Listed as a post office in Union County from 1855 to 1860, but the location not found.

LEE. A post office (1881-85) in the northeastern part of Lincoln Township.

McDILL. A place in section 12, Dodge Township, as appears on maps of 1881 to 1889.

MOUNT PISGAH. See Pisgah below.

MYERS. Listed as a post office in Union County from 1858 to 1860, but the location not found.

NEW HOPE. A post office from 1856 to 1880 in the western part of New Hope Township.

OLIO. A post office (1856-64) slightly northeast of the center of Pleasant Township.

<sup>7</sup> *The History of Union County*, by George A. Ide, 1908, has been a helpful source of information concerning this county.

**OLIVET.** A post office (1871-74) near the center of Sand Creek Township, about two miles east of the present town of Arispe.

**PATRIOT.** A post office (1861-66) about one mile south of the center of Jones Township.

**PETERSVILLE.** A town settled by the Mormons in 1847 in the northern part of section 30, Jones Township, north of Grand River. It was the first county seat, 1853 to 1855, losing to Afton in the latter year. The town was vacated about 1860. Post office, 1856 to 1858.

**PHILO.** A post office (1856-64) in the southwestern part of Richland Township, about four miles southwest of Afton.

**PISGAH.** A populous village of huts settled by the Mormons in 1847 in section 8, Jones Township, about one mile northeast of the present railroad village of Talmage. It existed only about four years. Sometimes called Mount Pisgah. Post office, 1851-54.

**TINGLEY.** A post office by this name was in existence near the southwest corner of Pleasant Township from 1868 to 1881, until at the latter date the present town of Tingley in the northern part of Ringgold County was established.

**UNION CITY.** Laid out in 1855 near the northwest corner of section 21, Platte Township, about one mile southeast of the present town of Kent. A stage road town of importance. Post office, 1858-72.

**WEST UNION.** Platted in 1854 in section 22, Jones Township, about one mile southwest of the present town of Thayer. A busy town on the stage line. Vacated in 1863.

**ZALIA.** A post office (1879-88) in the northern part of section 12, New Hope Township, about one and one-half miles northeast of the present town of Lorimor.

#### VAN BUREN COUNTY<sup>8</sup>

**ALEXANDRA.** The early name of the present village of Douds.

**BLACK HAWK CITY.** A village laid out in 1848 in the southwest corner of section 7, Village Township, south of the Des Moines River and opposite Iowaville. It became extinct about 1861.

**BOYER STATION.** A former station on the C., B. & Q. Railroad about two miles west of Farmington. There was also a post office of the same name there from 1876 for a few years, when it was changed to Boyer, and discontinued in 1884.

**BUSINESS CORNERS.** A village on the north side of section 24, Village Township, established in 1846. Post office, 1849-64.

**COLUMBUS.** A pioneer village in section 27, Washington Township, on the northeast side of the Des Moines River, about two miles above Bentonsport. The government surveyors in 1837 report in their notes its existence.

**DES MOINES CITY.** A village founded in 1839 and now included in the northeast portion of the present town of Keosauqua.

<sup>8</sup>Our chief source of information on Van Buren County's abandoned towns has been "The Place-Names of Van Buren County," by T. J. Fitzpatrick, which is being published in the Annals at this time.

**DOGTOWN.** An early nickname for the present town of Mount Sterling.

**GAINESBOROUGH.** A post office (1854-64) in or near the northeastern part of section 15, Harrisburg Township.

**HARRISBURG.** A hamlet of brief existence established about 1840 in Harrisburg Township, and thought to have been near the center of the township.

**HARRISBURG.** Another hamlet by this name in a very early day was laid out on the opposite side of the Des Moines River from Farmington, but its existence was brief.

**HEDROLANTE.** A hamlet in existence in 1840 in or near section 22, Des Moines Township, about five miles southwest of Keosauqua.

**HICKORY.** The name of the post office (1858-82) at the village of Independent, which see below.

**HOME.** A post office (1849-82) on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 20, Des Moines Township.

**INDEPENDENT.** The pioneer name of the present village and railway station of Selma. Independent was laid out in 1851.

**INDIAN PRAIRIE.** The name of the post office (1843-53) at what later became the present village of Lebanon.

**IOWA CITY.** A place referred to on pages 427, 433, 434, Acts of the Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, session of 1838-39, evidently meaning what was soon after known as Iowaville, which see below.

**IOWAVILLE.,** A village on the west side of section 7, Village Township, and the north side of the Des Moines River, about one mile northwest of the present village of Selma. At one time in the 1860's it was prosperous, having some 200 inhabitants.

**LEXINGTON.** A village established in 1838 in section 21, Washington Township, on the north side of the Des Moines River, about four miles above Bentonsport.

**LICK CREEK.** The name of the post office at Philadelphia, which see below, from 1849 to 1855.

**LONGVIEW.** A former railroad station and a post office in the 1880's in section 14, Union Township, about two miles west of Stockport.

**MCVEIGH.** A former railroad station and post office (1882-1901) near the southwest corner of section 21, Cedar Township, about three miles east of Stockport. See Zanesville below.

**MECHNICSBURG.** A pioneer place and a post office in the early 1850's in the southwestern part of Chequest Township.

**MEEK'S MILLS.** The original name of the place that later became the present town of Bonaparte.

**NAPOLEON.** A projected early village on the south side of the Des Moines River opposite Bonaparte. Never built up.

**NEW LEXINGTON.** A town and post office from 1837 to 1842 one mile west of the present town of Bonaparte.

**NEW MARKET.** The name by which Black Hawk City, which see above, was known during a few of the later years of its existence.



New Market was the name of the post office there from 1851 to 1865.

**NILES.** A village in the southeastern part of the south section 5, Des Moines Township. The village was laid out in 1855 and the post office was from 1860 to 1874.

**NORTH BENTONSPORT.** The name by which the present town of Bentonsport was known from its founding in 1839 until 1852, while the portion of the town south of the Des Moines River was called South Bentonsport until 1852 when it was changed to Vernon.

**OAKLAND.** A town laid out in 1857 southeast of and adjacent to Bentonsport.

**OAK POINT.** A post office (1849-80) in the northeastern part of the north section 5, Jackson Township.

**PALESTINE.** The government surveyors of 1837 describe in their notes that they found this town in sections 16 and 17, Bonaparte Township, which would be on the south side of the Des Moines River opposite Bonaparte.

**PAMEKO.** The name of the post office from 1854 to 1857 at or near where stands the present village of Selma.

**PARKERSVILLE.** The government surveyors of 1837 set out in their notes that they found this town in the northwestern part of section 17, Union Township, which would be about one mile southeast of the present village of Birmingham.

**PHILADELPHIA.** The pioneer name of the present village of Kilbourn when it was laid out in 1839 and for several years. Philadelphia was also the name of the post office from 1841 to 1849.

**PLEASANT HILL.** A village across the river and south from Keosauqua, in section 36, Van Buren Township. It was founded in 1850 and had a post office by the same name from 1853 to 1855. A few residences still remain. It is now a part of Keosauqua and is sometimes called South Keosauqua.

**PLYMOUTH.** A village in the northern part of section 35, Farmington Township, adjacent to the town of Farmington on the north. Founded in 1842.

**PORTLAND.** The pioneer name of the present village of Leando from its beginning in 1837 to 1880. Leando was the name of the post office from 1840 to 1864. The government surveyors of 1837 report they found this village of Portland.

**PORTORO.** The name of the post office at Van Buren, which see below, for a few years in the early 1840's.

**RISING SUN.** The original name of the present village of Pittsburg from the time of its beginning in 1837 until 1842. The post office was Rising Sun from 1841 to 1844. The government surveyors report finding the town of Rising Sun at this location in 1837.

**ROCHESTER.** Laid out in 1837 near the center of the east section 29, Van Buren Township, on the left bank of the Des Moines River, about two miles northeast of Keosauqua. The government surveyors report finding this town in 1837. It contended with Keosauqua for the county seat in 1837.

**SALUBRIA.** A village laid out in 1838 about two miles south of Farmington and on the same side of the river. It existed only a few years.

**SHERIDAN.** A post office (1865-77) in or near section 29, Cedar Township.

**SOUTH BENTONSPORT.** The early name of what became Vernon in 1852. See North Bentonsport, also see Vernon.

**SOUTH KEOSAUQUA.** A hamlet laid out in 1840 on the north side of the Des Moines River and now absorbed in the southern part of Keosauqua.

**STUMPTOWN.** A local name given in pioneer times to the village of Independence, which see above.

**SUMMIT.** The name first given the present village of Mount Zion when it was laid out in 1860.

**UNION.** A post office (1847-56) in or near section 34, Union Township.

**UNION CORNERS.** The early name of the post office (1849-53) at what later became the village of Mount Sterling.

**UPTON.** An important inland town near the center of the south section 17, Des Moines Township. It was on the state line, part of the town being in Missouri. Post office, 1852-1903.

**VAN BUREN.** A town laid out in 1839, now constituting the southern part of the present town of Keosauqua. Van Buren and Des Moines City, which see above, joined together, making Keosauqua. Van Buren was the name of the post office from 1841 to 1845 when it became Keosauqua.

**VERNON.** A village laid out in 1837 as South Bentonsport, but became Vernon in 1852. It was on the south side of the Des Moines River from Bentonsport. A few old buildings still remain. Vernon was the name of their post office from 1852 to 1903.

**WATERTOWN.** Laid out as a town in 1837 across the Des Moines River from Farmington. Little improving, if any, was done.

**WILLITS.** A hamlet, former railroad station and post office from 1872 to 1894, excepting the interruption of a few discontinuances, located in section 1, Vernon Township, about midway between Farmington and Mount Sterling.

**WILSONVILLE.** A post office (1872-1901) in the southern part of section 9, Cedar Township.

**WOODS MILLS.** The early name of the present town of Mount Sterling.

**ZANESVILLE.** [Note: Lanesville as listed earlier in this article by Dr. Fitzpatrick, and by any whom he may have followed, should have been Zanesville. The name came from Zanesville, Ohio, at which place was born and brought up J. H. McVeigh, on whose land the post office was kept, and who was the second postmaster of Zanesville post office. This was for some time after its establishment the post office of the subscriber.—E.R.H.]

## WAPELLO COUNTY

ALPINE. A post office (1860-72) in section 18, Washington Township.

AMADOR. A hamlet in section 14, Adams Township.

AMSTERDAM. This town is reported by William Vandever, deputy U. S. surveyor, in his notes of the survey of 1843, as being in the center of section 14, Center Township, about two miles northwest of the business section of Ottumwa.

ASHLAND. A town of importance on the stage line, having several stores, an academy, and a few hundred population. It was in the southern part of section 9, Washington Township, about three miles north of the present town of Eldon. Post office, 1844-80.

ASHLAND CROSSING. The name first given the place that later became Williamsburg, and finally the present town of Eldon.

AYERSVILLE. A town reported by William Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the southeast quarter of section 26, Center Township, making it appear to have been the town later called Port Richmond.

BEAR CREEK. A station on the C., M. & St. P. Railway about four miles west of Ottumwa. It had a post office by the same name from 1909 to 1914.

BLADENSBURG. A village laid out in 1853 in the southeastern part of section 9 and the northeastern part of section 16, Pleasant Township. Post office, 1855-1906.

BRYSON. A post office in 1872 at a location on or near that of the present railway station of Cliffland.

BURTON. A station on the Wabash Railway in the western part of Keokuk Township, about eight miles south of Ottumwa, as shown on maps of 1878 and 1880.

CHRISTIANSBURG. A hamlet in the northern part of section 27, Polk Township. Post office, 1859-72.

COLUMBIA. A post office from 1846 to 1849, the name being changed to Fountain Spring, which see below, in 1849.

COMPETINE. The name of the post office (1851-1903) at the town of Marysville, which see below.

COMSTOCK. The early name of the present Kirkville Station. Comstock was also the name of the post office from 1861 to 1877.

COOPERSVILLE. A post office (1867-75) in the central part of section 36, Polk Township.

CYNTHIANN. A post office from 1850 to 1852 near the central part of Polk Township.

DAHLONEGA. This town in the northwest corner of section 9, Dahlonega Township, five miles northeast of Ottumwa is reported in the notes of the government surveyors in 1843. It was an important town in an early day, had at one time 300 inhabitants, and aspired to be the county seat. Post office, 1844-1907.

DEFIANCE. A town reported by William Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being at the common corners of section 20, 21, 28 and

29, Richland Township, which would make the location about two miles northeast of the present Kirkville Station.

**DES MOINES CITY.** Listed as being a post office in Wapello County from 1851 to 1853, but maps of that period show the place to have been in Mahaska County about one mile west of the northwest corner of Wapello County. See Mahaska County list of abandoned towns.

**FAIRPLAY.** A town reported by W. Barrows in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the southeast and southwest quarters of section 5 and the northeast and northwest quarters of section 8, Keokuk Township.

**FOUNTAIN SPRING.** A post office (1849-53) formerly called Columbia, the location being at or near where now stands Kirkville Station.

**GODFREY.** A post office from 1872 to 1874 in the southern part of Richland Township, at or near the later place called Keb, which see below.

**GREEN.** A post office (1851-59) slightly north of the center of Green Township.

**HAPPY HOLLOW.** A post office (1870-77) at or near the location where later appeared Shock's Station, which see below.

**KEB.** A place in section 34, Richland Township having a post office from 1891 to 1935.

**LOUISVILLE.** The name given Ottumwa when it was laid out in 1844, but which it kept but a brief time.

**MARION.** A town reported by William Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the southeast quarter of section 15, and the west half of section 14, Columbia Township, on the north bank of the Des Moines River.

**MARYSVILLE.** A village in the southern part of section 15, Compentine Township. Its post office was Compentine, which see above.

**MECHANICSBURG.** A town reported by W. Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the south half of section 24 and the north half of section 25, Columbia Township, on the north bank of the Des Moines River.

**MIDLOTHIAN.** A town reported by W. Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the west part of section 15, Columbia Township, on the north side of the Des Moines River.

**MUNTERVILLE.** A hamlet and post office (1870-1905) in the western part of section 17, Polk Township.

**NANISEE.** Listed as a post office in Wapello County in 1854 and 1855, but the location not found.

**OPPOSITION.** A town reported by W. Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the southern part of section 8 and the northern part of section 17, Columbia Township, on the north side of the Des Moines River.

**ORMANVILLE.** A once busy town in the northwestern part of section 33, Green Township. Post office, 1869-1903.

**PALESTINE.** A place near the center of Columbia Township on the north side of the Des Moines River some four miles southeast of Eddyville, as appears on maps of 1857.



**PHILLIPS.** The former name of Rutledge, a station on the Milwaukee Railway some three miles north of Ottumwa.

**PICKWICK.** The name by which South Ottumwa was known during the first several years of its existence.

**PLEASANT LANE.** A post office in 1854 and 1855 at or near where later was located the village of Bladensburg, which see above.

**POINT ISABEL.** A village in the northwestern part of section 27, Green Township. Post office, 1851-68.

**PORT RICHMOND.** A village in the northwestern part of section 27, Green Township, about one mile southwest of Pickwick, which see above, and on the south bank of the Des Moines River. Post office, 1858-75. Sometimes appears on the maps as Richmond.

**RICHMOND.** See Port Richmond above.

**SAC AND FOX AGENCY.** The name of the post office from 1844 to 1849 at the place that later became the present town of Agency.

**SAILORVILLE.** A town reported by W. Vandever in his survey notes of 1843 as being in the south half of section 19 and the northeast quarter of section 30, Richland Township, the location being about one mile north of the present Kirkville Station.

**SHOCK'S STATION.** A station on the C., B. & Q. Railroad in the southwestern part of section 5, Cass Township on the south bank of the Des Moines River, two miles southeast of Chillicothe.

**SICKLES.** A station on the Wabash Railway about three miles south of Ottumwa, as appears on maps of 1887.

**TUNIS.** A post office about two miles north of Agency from 1897 to 1900.

**VILLAGE.** A post office southeast of Ottumwa on the south side of the Des Moines River from 1847 to 1850.

**WILLARD.** A station on the C., M. & St. P. Railway in the southwestern part of Polk Township. Post office, 1890-1906.

**WILLIMSBURG.** The name of the village that later (1870) became the present town of Eldon. The name of the post office was Williamsburg from 1868 to 1871.

**YAMPA.** A place shown on maps of 1900 in the southern part of Pleasant Township. Post office, 1899-1900.

#### WARREN COUNTY

**BANNER.** A post office (1874-75) near the center of section 7, Virginia Township.

**BELLEMONT.** The name of the post office from 1870 to 1871 at what later was called Schonberg, which see below.

**BELMONT CENTER.** See Schonberg below.

**COOL.** A hamlet and a post office (1879-1904) on the line between sections 11 and 12 at the cross roads one-fourth mile north of the south line of the sections, Squaw Township. A church and three or four dwellings remain.

**DORRVILLE.** A hamlet in the northwest quarter of section 32, Vir-

ginia Township. It had a post office by the same name from 1855 to 1863.

ELLENDALE. A place marked on maps of 1869 as a post office about one mile southeast of the present town of Carlisle.

FELIX. A post office from 1876 to 1883 in the northeastern part of Belmont Township.

FORT PLAIN. The name of the post office from 1854 to 1870 at the town of Green Bush, which see below.

FORT PLAIN. A place shown on maps of 1868, 1869 and 1878 in section 8, White Breast Township.

FRIENDS' GROVE. Listed in the U. S. Postal records as a post office in Warren County from 1864 to 1865, but the location not found.

GREEN BUSH. A village in the southeast corner of section 31, Greenfield Township, and in the northeast corner of the west section 6 of Washington Township, or about one mile northwest of the present town of Spring Hill. The post office of Green Bush ran from 1850 to 1854 when the name was changed to Fort Plain, which see above.

HACKNEY'S GROVE. A post office (1852-53) at or near the later post office of Handsome View, which see below.

HAMMONDSBURGH. A hamlet on the line between sections 11 and 14, Otter Township, a little west of the midway part of the line, and about two and one-half miles northwest of the present town of Milo. Post office, 1851-79.

HANDSOME VIEW. A post office (1853-59) slightly east of the center of Squaw Township. See Hackney's Grove above.

IRISH GROVE. Another name for Dorrville, which see above.

LATIMER. A post office (1861-64) in the western part of Jackson Township.

LAWRENCEBURG. A village located about midway of the north line of section 7, Virginia Township. Post office, 1857-79.

LORETTO. Listed in the U. S. Postal Guide as a post office in Warren County in 1889, but the location not found.

LYNN. A post office (1855-72) in the southwest corner of section 3, Jefferson Township.

MEDFORD. A post office (1890-1903) in the southwestern part of White Oak Township.

MONTPELIER. A post office (1853-60) in the northwestern part of Jefferson Township.

MOTOR. A hamlet at the corners of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, Belmont Township. Post office, 1890-1902. A church, schoolhouse and a few scattered dwellings remain.

OSWEGO. Listed in the U. S. postal records as a post office in Warren County from 1864 to 1869 (with short interims), but the location not found.

PLANEVILLE. Listed in the U. S. postal records as a post office in Warren County from 1855 to 1859, but the location not found.

PYRA. Listed in the U. S. postal records as a post office in Warren County from 1856 to 1859, but the location not found.

ROSEMOUNT. A village at the corners of sections 34 and 35, Belmont Township, and 2 and 3, White Breast Township. Post office, 1864-80.

SANDYVILLE. Laid out in 1851 in the northeastern part of section 21 and the northwestern of 22, Union Township, five miles east of the present town of Ackworth. A town of importance at one time. Post office, 1855-1903. A few scattered buildings remain.

SCHONBERG. A post office (1871-79) at the northwest corner of section 21, Belmont Township about two miles east of the present town of Milo. It was sometimes called Belmont Center, but was one mile west of the center of that township.

SHARON. A post office (1861-90) on the north line of section 2, Squaw Township.

SUTTON. Listed in the U. S. postal records as a post office in Warren County from 1897 to 1900, but the location not found.

TAUNTON. A post office (1876-83) at or near the later post office of Felix, which see above.

THREE RIVERS. A post office from 1848 to 1854 at or near the location of the present town of Hartford.

TWELVE MILE GROVE. Listed in the U. S. postal records as a post office in Warren County in 1863, but the location not found.

UNION HILL. A place in the southern part of section 9, Union Township, as shown on maps of 1869.

WESTFORD. A place shown on maps from 1856 to 1868 on Middle River at or near the location of the present village of Somerset.

WHITE OAK POINT. A post office (1852-54) in section 19, White Oak Township.

WILMINGTON. A post office in 1855 in section 24, Palmyra Township, some two or three miles northwest of the old village of Palmyra.

WISCONSIN. A post office (1865-66) in the northern part of section 19, Belmont Township, at or near the location of the present town of Milo.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

AMBOY. A post office (1851-62) in the southwestern part of Oregon Township.

ASTORIA. Laid out as a town in 1837 in section 28, Oregon Township, in anticipation of being the county seat. A post office named Pottsville (which see below) and a store were all it ever attained to.

BETHEL. A post office (1897-1904) on the east side of section 24, Highland Township.

CEDARVILLE. A post office from 1860 to 1864, and later from 1866 to 1868 at or near where later was the town of Lexington, which see below.

CENTER HILL. Listed as a post office in Washington County in 1851 and 1852, but the location not found.

DAIRY. A post office (1863-75) in the western part of section 9, Highland Township.

DAVIS CREEK. A post office (1850-67) near the southwest corner of Iowa Township.

**DAYTON.** A town laid out in 1854 in the eastern part of section 13, and the western part of the east section 18, Lime Creek Township, about one mile north of the present town of Wellman. A few scattering houses remain.

**DAYTONVILLE.** The name of the post office from 1875 to 1906, except some intermission, at the town of Dayton, which see above.

**DUBLIN.** The name of the post office kept at a country store at Dutch Creek, which see below, from 1879 to 1905.

**DUTCH CREEK.** A post office in the northeastern part of section 22, Dutch Creek Township, from 1845 to 1879, when the name was changed to Dublin, which see above.

**EUREKA.** Laid out as a town in 1857 in the northwest quarter of section 18, Marion Township, five miles south and one mile west of Washington. It never grew to be more than a hamlet. A few scattering houses remain.

**GRACE HILL.** A village in the northwestern part of section 31, Franklin Township. Post office, 1889-1904.

**HARRISBURG.** A town laid out in 1855 in section 14, Highland Township. It proved short-lived.

**JUAN.** A post office (1844-50) in the northwestern part of Marion Township, about five miles south of Washington.

**LAKE.** A post office (1860-65) in the northeastern part of Marion Township.

**LEXINGTON.** A town laid out in 1865 in the southern part of section 8, Cedar Township. Post office, 1868-1905. It still has a church and a few scattering houses.

**MARCELLUS.** A post office (1850-59) in the western part of Marion Township.

**MIDDLEBURG.** A post office (1870-82) in the eastern part of section 9, English River Township.

**MILLS.** Another name, as appears on maps of 1854, of Wassonville, which see below.

**NEW HAVEN.** A post office (1857-66) in the eastern part of Dutch Creek Township, about one mile east of Dutch Creek, which see above.

**PARIS.** A town laid out in 1846 in the southern part of section 30, Dutch Creek Township. Its post office was Valley. One store, a church and a few scattered dwellings remain.

**PILOTBURG.** A hamlet in the northeastern part of the east section 33, Lime Creek Township, two miles south and three miles east of the present town of Wellman. Post office, 1891-1903.

**POTTSVILLE.** The name of the post office from 1839 to 1860 at Astoria, which see above.

**SEVENTY SIX CENTER.** A post office from 1870 to 1873 near the center of Seventy Six Township.

**TITUS.** A station on the C., M. & St. P. Ry. in the northwestern part of section 28, Franklin Township, about five miles southwest of Washington. It had a post office from 1910 to 1913.



**VALLEY.** The name of the post office from 1851 to 1905 at the town of Paris, which see above.

**VINCENT.** A station on the C., R. I. & P. Ry. in the southern part of Franklin Township, as shown on maps of 1887.

**WASSONVILLE.** A village laid out in 1848 in the eastern part of section 12 and the western part of the east section 7, Lime Creek Township, about midway as to north and south of the two sections and on the north side of English River. It had a good mill and was an important town on the stage routes and underground railroad. Post office, 1849-75.

**WHITE ASH.** A post office (1873-85) in section 1 of Highland Township.

**YATTON.** A town laid out in 1856 in the northeast corner of section 19, Iowa Township, about one mile south of the present town of Riverside. At one time it had a population of about 300. Post office, 1843-75.

#### WAYNE COUNTY

**AETNA.** A former station on the C., B. & Q. R. R. about three miles east of Corydon, as shown on maps of 1909.

**BENTONVILLE.** A village and station on the C., B. & Q. R. R. about five miles northwest of Corydon. Post office, 1887-95. Formerly called Peoria, which see below.

**BETHLEHEM.** A town platted in 1853 in the southeast corner of section 24, Union Township. Prosperous in its day. Post office, 1852-1902.

**BIG SPRING.** A post office (1875-1901) in section 17, Jefferson Township.

**BRIDGEPORT.** A former station on the C., B. & Q. R. R. about four miles west of Promise City.

**CAMBRIA.** A former village and station on the C., B. & Q. R. R. about seven miles northwest of Corydon.

**CLINTON CENTER.** A hamlet in the southeastern part of section 9 and the southwestern part of section 10, Clinton Township. Post office, 1893-1902.

**CONFIDENCE.** A village in the southeast corner of section 11 and the northeast corner of section 14, Wright Township. Post office, 1859-1903.

**GENOA.** A village laid out in 1855 in the southwestern part of section 13, Monroe Township. Post office, 1856-1904.

**GRAINVILLE.** The former name of the present village of Harvard. Grainville was also the name of the post office from 1876 to 1882.

**GRAND RIVER.** A post office (1851-72) in the southwestern part of Grand River Township, at or near the location of the present town of Lineville.

**HAPPY HOLLOW.** A hamlet about two miles east of Harvard in the years around 1900, principally occupied by coal miners.

**HARVARD.** A former village and station on the C., R. I. & P. Ry., about five miles east of Allerton.

**HODGE.** A station on the C., R. I & P. Ry. between Allerton and Clio. Post office, 1884-98.

**KNIFFEN.** First, a country post office, and after the building of the railway in 1871, a station on the C., R. I. & P. in section 18, Walnut Township. Post office, 1858-1903.

**LEWISBURG.** A village in the center of section 20, Clay Township. Post office, 1857-1902.

**LUCERNE.** A post office (1860-67) in the eastern part of Richman Township.

**NEW YORK.** A village platted in 1855 in the northern part of section 22, Union Township. Post office, 1856-1903.

**ORLANDO.** A post office (1860-62) somewhat southwest of the center of Benton Township, or about five miles west of Corydon.

**OID.** A post office (1891-1902) in section 19, Union Township.

**PEORIA.** Platted as a town in 1853 on the south line of section 10, and the north line of section 15, Benton Township, midway as to east and west of that line and about five miles northwest of Corydon. In the late 1880's the name was changed to Bentonville, which see above.

**SAMVILLE.** A post office (1886-87) at or near the later village of Bentonville, which see above.

**SAXON.** A post office (1888-1901) in section 25, Clay Township.

**SELMA.** A post office (1866-78) in section 4, Richman Township.

**SOUTH FORK.** A post office (1849-62) near the northeast corner of Walnut Township, on the South Fork of Chariton River.

**UNA.** A place in the southwestern part of Union Township, about six miles north of Corydon, as appears on maps from 1863 to 1869. Post office, 1863-64.

**WARSAW.** A hamlet in the northwest corner of section 8, Howard Township. Post office, 1855 to 1861 and from 1866 to 1903.

**WAYNE CROSS ROADS.** Listed as a post office in Wayne County from 1858 to 1860, but the location not found.

#### WEBSTER COUNTY

**ALISBURG.** A place near where now stands the town of Lehigh, as shown on maps of 1862.

**BELLEVILLE.** A post office in the southeastern part of Webster County in 1859 to 1861 at the forks of the Boone and Des Moines rivers.

**BORDER PLAINS.** Platted in 1857 in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 30, Washington Township. It was a town of importance. Many soldiers of the Union Army were sworn in there. It became extinct after the Civil War.

**BUCHANAN.** Platted as a town in 1856 slightly west of where now stands the village of Burnside. It aspired to be the county seat, but when that went to Fort Dodge in 1859, it declined. Soon the name was changed to Hesperian, which see below, and later to Burnside.

**CARBON.** The former name of the present Illinois Central Railroad station of Gypsum. Carbon was a post office from 1870 to 1872.

CASADY. A post office (1883-90) in the southeastern part of Dayton Township. It is shown on maps as Casady's Corner.

CRAIG'S HOLLOW. See Kalo Junction below.

CROOKS. The former name of the interurban station of Palm Grove in the eastern part of Clay Township. Crooks was a post office from 1909 to 1914.

FRANKFORT. A place in the northern part of Yell Township, on the south side of the Des Moines River, as shown on maps of 1857 and 1862.

GREENSIDES. A post office from 1869 to 1873 in the northern part of Elkhorn Township, about five miles south and one mile west of Fort Dodge.

HASKALIA. A proposed town on the Illinois Central near the present town of Judd.

HESPERIAN. The name of the post office at what is now Burnside from 1858 to 1882. Also see Buchanan above.

JACKSON CENTER. A post office (1879-89) a short way south of the center of Jackson Township.

KALO JUNCTION. A station and hamlet on the main line and spur of the M. & St. L. Railroad which extended to the town of Kalo and the coal mines about a mile distant. The neighboring community was also called Craig's Hollow.

KESHO. The former name of the present town of Calender. Kesho was the name of the post office from 1873 to 1877.

LACKAWANA. A coal mining town laid out in 1876 on the east bank of the Des Moines River opposite where now stands the town of Lehigh.

LATHAM. A place slightly northeast from the center of Deer Creek Township and on the west side of the Des Moines River, as shown on maps of 1878. Post office, 1875 to 1879.

LINNBURG. A former village, principally occupied by coal miners, on the C. & N. W. Ry. about three miles east of the present town of Dayton.

LUNDS. A railroad station and village a short distance northeast of the center of Washington Township.

MCGUIRE. A post office in the late 1890's in the southeastern part of Webster County, sometimes called McGuire's Bend.

MCLAUGHLIN'S CREEK. A place in the southwestern part of Douglas Township near where Tara now is, as shown on maps of 1868 and 1869.

NEBRASKA. Listed as a post office from September 29, 1851, to November 29 of the same year in Yell County, which was the same as the present Webster County, without its north tier of townships, but its location not found.

NEWARK. A post office (1875-87) in section 23, Newark Township.

OTHO. The original post office of Otho was located in section 28, township 88, range 29, in the C. B. Andrews home. The town itself was

located on each side of the public highway north of District No. 1 schoolhouse.

**PORTERS.** A railroad station and village slightly north of the center of Washington Township.

**SLABTOWN.** A local name given the present town of Lehigh in its early existence.

**TYSON'S MILLS.** The pioneer name of the present town of Lehigh. It was begun in 1855 as Tyson's Mills. The name was changed to Vesper, and later to Lehigh. Tyson's Mills was the name of the post office from 1870 to 1876.

**VESPER.** See Tyson's Mills above.

**WALBRIDGE GROVE.** A place in the northwestern part of Badger Township near the east bank of the Des Moines River, as shown on maps of 1878. Post office, 1868 and 1869.

**WEST DAYTON.** The name of the post office (1858-77) at the present town of Dayton.

#### WINNEBAGO COUNTY

**AMUND.** A hamlet and post office (1888-1907) in the northwest corner of section 22, Eden Township.

**BENSON GROVE.** A village and post office (1866-84) about one mile to the east of the present railroad station of Leland.

**BENSON GROVE STATION.** See Lelandsburgh below.

**DEERING.** A post office from 1880 to 1886 and again from 1890 to 1891 in section 7, Newton Township.

**DELANO.** A post office (1890-1902) in section 36, Center Township.

**GRYTTE.** A post office from 1897 to 1900 in the southwest corner of section 36, Logan Township.

**HOLLANDALE.** A post office from 1897 to 1902 in section 24, Grant Township.

**LELANDSBURGH.** The name of the present village of Leland for a time. The post office was also Lelandsburgh from 1881 to 1885. On the founding of the place in 1880 it was called Benson Grove Station, but the name was soon changed to Lelandsburgh, and finally to Leland.

**LIME CREEK CITY.** See Mount Valley below.

**MOUNT VALLEY.** A post office (1877-97) in the southeastern part of section 11 and the northeastern part of section 14, Mount Valley Township. It was called Lime Creek City on maps of 1857.

**NASHEFM.** The name of the post office at the present hamlet of Vinje from 1889 to 1891.

**NORMAN.** A former station and town on the M. & St. L. R. R. a short distance south of the present station of Emmons.

**RATNA.** A post office (1889-1900) in the northeast corner of section 9, Mount Valley Township.

**STEEN.** A post office from 1892 to 1894 in Grant Township, west of and not far from the later post office of Hollandale, which see above.

**TWEETEN.** A post office from 1900 to 1903 in the southwestern part of section 11, Newton Township.



## WINNESHIEK COUNTY

AGENCY. A place shown on the early maps of the 1850's in the same location as Old Mission (which see below), as shown on later maps.

ALBA. See New Alba below.

AQUILLA GROVE. See Springwater below.

BURR OAK SPRINGS. A post office (1858-64) in the northeastern part of Sumner Township, or the northwestern part of Calmar Township.

CANOE. A post office (1857-1905, including two intermissions) in section 26, Canoe Township, on Canoe Creek.

CLIFTON. A post office in section 35, Fremont Township, near the location where later stood the village of Plymouth Rock, which see below.

EIDE. A post office (1876-81) in section 23, Pleasant Township.

FRANKLIN PRAIRIE. A post office from 1857 to 1864 in the northern part of section 18, Canoe Township.

HYDE. A post office (1886-89) in section 19, Franklin Township.

ISTED. Listed as a post office in Winneshiek County from 1890 to 1895, but its location not found.

JAMESTOWN. See Trout River below.

LEWISTON. A town in the northeastern part of section 28, Washington Township, or about one mile north of Old Mission (which see below). It contended for the county seat in 1851, but failing in that, its existence was brief.

LOCUST LANE. The same as the present village of Locust. Locust Lane was the name of the post office from 1857 to 1883.

MARYSVILLE. The pioneer name of the present town of Calmar.

MONEEK. An important village on both sides of the line between sections 1 and 2, Bloomfield Township, and about midway of that line as to north and south. Post office, 1851-64. It was an aspirant for the county seat in 1851.

MORGAN. A post office (1857-66) in section 8, Orleans Township.

NEW ALBA. A post office (1861-81) in the northern part of section 20, Jackson Township. It ran as Alba a few months in 1861 previous to the change of the name to New Alba.

OLD MISSION. A post office (1850-82) in the northwestern part of section 34, Washington Township, about five miles southeast of Fort Atkinson and on the west bank of the Turkey River. The noted Winnebago Indian school and mission was located in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, just a short way southwest of the Old Mission post office.

ORLEANS. Listed as a post office in Winneshiek County from 1854 to 1857, but its location not found.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. A village platted in 1855 in the southern part of section 35, Fremont Township, on the south side of the Upper Iowa River. Post office, 1856-1907.

**SAMPSON.** Listed as a post office in Winneshiek County in 1893 and 1894, but its location not found.

**SPRINGWATER.** A hamlet in section 24, Canoe Township, on the north side of Canoe Creek. Its post office was Aquilla Grove from 1856 to 1864, and was Springwater from 1864 to 1896.

**THOTEN.** A post office (1876-1903) in section 14, Glenwood Township.

**TROUT RIVER.** A village in the central part of Frankville Township. Its post office was Jamestown from 1851 to 1852, but was called Trout River from 1852 to 1855.

**TWIN SPRINGS.** The name of the post office at the present village of Kendallville from 1856 to 1874.

**TWIN SPRINGS.** The present village of Festina in Washington Township was platted as Twin Springs in 1856, but the name was later changed to the name of its post office, Festina.

**WILLIMANTIC.** A post office from 1856 to 1858 and from 1861 to 1863 in section 23, Fremont Township.

**WINNESHIEK.** A post office (1851-65) in the southeastern part of Bloomfield Township.

**WOODSIDE.** A post office (1876-86) in section 8, Frankville Township.

**WOODVILLE.** A post office (1866-87) in the western part of section 26, Greenwood Township.

#### WOODBURY COUNTY

**ANNETTA.** The name first given the present town of Oto.

**BROWNS SETTLEMENT.** A place in the northeastern part of Lake Port Township, as shown by maps of the 1850's and early 1860's.

**BURR OAK GROVE.** A place in section 12, Union Township near the Little Sioux River, as shown on maps of 1868 to 1881.

**DISCORD.** A post office (1870-84) in the northern part of section 21, Kedron Township.

**DODDS.** A post office (1877-86) in the northwestern part of section 32, Banner Township.

**FLOYD'S BLUFF.** A post office for a short time in 1855 in the southern part of what is now Sioux City, near the bank of the Missouri River.

**FRIENDLINGS TAVERN.** A place (stage station) in section 30, Sloan Township, near where now stands the town of Sloan, as shown on maps of 1868.

**GALE.** A post office (1871-88) in the northeastern part of section 7, Miller Township.

**GERMAN CITY.** A hamlet and post office (1886-1903) in the eastern part of Willow Township. A church and a few houses still remain.

**GRANGE.** A post office (1877-78) in section 5, Grange Township.

**GROVE.** A place near the northwest corner of Willow Township, as shown on maps of 1878.

**HAMLIN.** A post office (1867-69) in Sloan Township.

**HOSKINS.** A post office from 1875 to 1886 and from 1891 to 1902 in section 33, Concord Township.

LAKEPORT. A post office from 1857 to 1858 and from 1889 to 1902 in section 21, Lake Pork Township.

LINNDALE. A post office (1863-64) a little southwest of the center of Liberty Township.

LISTONVILLE. A hamlet and post office (1872-77) a short distance north of the present town of Danbury.

LOZIER. Listed as a post office from 1880 to 1882 in Woodbury County, but its location not found.

LUCKY VALLEY. A settlement in sections 2 and 3, Grant Township, with a post office (1882-1903) by the same name.

MIDWAY. A post office (1890-1907) in section 10, Morgan Township.

MORRIS. A post office (1857-64) in the eastern central part of Liston Township.

NEW BUFFALO. A movable country post office (1856-78) which was in the neighborhood where later was built the present town of Salix.

ODD. A post office (1879-82) in section 18, West Fork Township.

PEIORO. A hamlet and a post office (1877-1904) in section 29, Grant Township.

ROCK BRANCH. A post office from 1872 to 1904, located part of the time in section 1, Wolf Creek Township and later in section 6, Kedron Township.

SMITHTOWN. The name given the present town of Smithland, as appears on maps in the 1850's.

SNYDER GROVE. A post office (1871-72) near the northwest corner of Willow Township.

THOMPSONTOWN. Staked off as a town in 1847 at Floyd's Bluff (which see above). Thompsonstown became the county seat, although it had but one log hut, and was until Sergeants Bluff won the prize in 1854.

WOLFDAL. A country post office (1869-97) which occupied several different locations in farm houses in Wolf Creek Township.

WOODBURY. The name of the post office at the town of Sergeants Bluff from 1862 to 1870.

## WORTH COUNTY

BRISTOL. A town platted in 1857 in the southern part of section 5 and the northern part of section 8, Bristol Township. It was the first county seat, 1858 to 1863. Post office, 1857 to 1902.

DEER CREEK. A village in section 5, Deer Creek Township. There is still a store and creamery located there. Post office, 1890-1907.

ELK CREEK. Listed as a post office in Worth County from 1890 to 1900, but the location not found.

FERN. A post office from February 18, 1889 to June 28, 1889, at or near the later post office of Polo Station, which see below.

FONTANELLE. A town in section 36, Fertile Township, as shown on maps of 1857. This was a town on paper only.

GLADE. A former railroad station and post office, previously called

POLO STATION, which see below. Glade was the name of the post office from 1900 to 1904.

GLENMARY. Laid out as a town in 1857 in the northeast quarter of section 24, Brookfield Township. Never had but one house.

HARTLAND. A post office which occupied, during its existence, from 1860 to 1875, two or three different locations in the northwestern part of Hartland Township. There is still a Hartland store and creamery in that township.

HIRONDELLE. A post office (1880-1900) in the eastern part of section 30, Danville Township, about one mile east of the present town of Hanlontown.

LANSRUD. A hamlet and post office (1899-1902) in section 21, Silver Lake Township.

LARK. A post office from 1884 to 1887 and again from 1889 to 1903 in the northern part of section 8, Fertile Township.

NORDBLAND. A post office (1879-1901) first in section 8 and later in section 2, Fertile Township.

OAKVALE. A post office in 1859 near the Minnesota state line, but the exact location not found.

POLO STATION. A former C. & Gt. W. R. R. station in Lincoln Township about four miles northeast of the present town of Manly. Its post office was Polo Station from 1889 to 1900 when it was changed to Glade, which see above.

SHELL ROCK. A station on the Iowa Central Railroad at or near the present town of Manly, as appears on maps of 1878.

SILVER LAKE. A post office (1867-1906) first in Silver Lake Township, but later in the northwestern part of Hartland Township.

SOMBER. A post office (1889-1902) in section 1, Bristol Township.

TENOLD. A hamlet and post office (1881-1906) in the southwest corner of section 17 and the southeast corner of section 18, Brookfield Township. A store and a creamery are still there.

WALES. A post office (1869-73) in the central part of Union Township.

WESTFIELD. A post office (1870-71) on the west line of Union Township about midway as to north and south.

#### WRIGHT COUNTY

ALDRICH. Listed as a post office from 1882 to 1891 in Wright County, but the location not found.

BACH GROVE. A post office (1858-81) in the southern part of Troy Township near the Boone River.

BRUCE. A post office from 1883 to 1893 and from 1897 to 1901 in section 15, Norway Township.

CROWN POINT. The original name of that portion of the present town of Belmond that is west of the Iowa River, previous to its platting in 1856.

DREW. A post office (1892-1901) in section 16, Norway Township.



**DRY LAKE.** A post office (1871-82) in the northern part of section 16, Vernon Township.

**EAGLE GROVE.** The post office of Eagle Grove was near the northeast corner of section 20, Eagle Grove Township, two miles north and about two miles west of the present town of Eagle Grove, from 1861 until the founding of the town in 1881.

**EAGLE GROVE JUNCTION.** The name of the present town of Eagle Grove when it was platted in 1881.

**EAGLEVILLE.** Selected as the county seat and platted as a town in 1855 in the southeast quarter of section 12, Eagle Grove Township. However, the town was never built and the county seat was given in 1857 to Liberty, which see below.

**EMPIRE.** A post office (1868-83) in section 26, Lincoln Township.

**FRYEBURG.** A post office (1856-86) in the northeastern part of section 4, Blaine Township, near where now stands the town of Rowan.

**GALTVILLE.** The name for a time of the present town of Galt. See Norwich below. The post office was Galtville from 1882 to 1888.

**GRANT.** The name first given to the present city of Clarion when it was made the county seat in 1855 and until 1869, when it became Clarion.

**LIBERTY.** The former name of the present town of Goldfield. Liberty was platted in 1855. It was the county seat from 1858 to 1865.

**LUNI.** A post office (1858-88) at the center of Boone Township.

**MONTGOMERY.** A post office from May 5, 1864, to December 12 of the same year, on the Boone River a short distance north of the present town of Goldfield.

**MORHAIN.** A post office (1897-1902) in section 4, Wall Lake Township.

**MOSCOW.** A place in the northwestern part of Dayton Township as shown on maps from 1857 to 1878.

**NORWICH.** The first name given the present town of Galt. Norwich was platted in 1881. The name was soon changed to Galtville, and later to Galt.

**OTISVILLE.** The name of the post office at the town of Dows from 1858 to 1880.

**OTSEGO.** Platted as a town in 1855 in sections 2 and 3, Eagle Grove Township.

**PALSVILLE.** A former station on the Great Western Railroad and a post office (1898-1902) in section 10, Pleasant Township. A farmers' elevator still operates there.

**ROSEDALE.** A post office from 1857 to 1860 and again from 1877 to 1886 in the northwestern part of Troy Township.

**THRALL.** A former platted town and station on the C. & N. W. Ry. about one mile north of the present town of Goldfield. Post office 1882-1907.

**WATERMAN.** A post office (1871-1900) in the northwestern part of section 29, Wall Lake Township.

**WILLIAMS POINT.** A place a short distance north of the center of Troy Township, as shown on maps of 1862 to 1869.

**WOOLSTOCK.** The post office of Woolstock from 1868 to 1881 was some two miles east of the present town of that name.

#### ADDENDA AND ERRATA

##### ALLAMAKEE COUNTY

**MEZEKA.** This which appeared in Vol. XVII, p. 439, should be Nezeke.

##### BENTON COUNTY

**GOMERAL.** This as it appears on page 444, Vol. XVII, should be Gomersal.

**LIKENS.** A post office in section 16, Polk Township, as shown on plat book of 1885.

**SPENCER GROVE.** This post office (see Vol. XVII, p. 445) was in the northeast corner of section 10, Polk Township.

**TERRY.** The former name of the present Milwaukee R. R. station of Walford, Florence Township.

##### BREMER COUNTY

**KNITTED.** This which appeared in Vol. XVII, p. 449, should be Knittel.

##### CALHOUN COUNTY

**CRANDALL.** This post office (see Vol. XVII, p. 453) was in section 33, Williams Township.

**ELM GROVE.** This post office (see Vol. XVII, p. 453) was two miles north and two miles east of the present town of Yetter.

**KISSEMMEE.** This post office (see Vol. XVII, p. 453) was near the north end of North Twin Lake.

##### CARROLL COUNTY

**KETNER.** This which appeared in Vol. XVII, p. 454, should be Kentner.

##### CEDAR COUNTY

**WALDEN.** This which appeared in Vol. XVII, p. 457, should be Wald.

##### CHICKASAW COUNTY

**MANSEN.** This which appeared in Vol. XVII, p. 459, should be Nansen.

**PEARL ROCK.** A prosperous town in the 1870's in section 31, Bradford Township, on the west side of the Cedar River.

##### CLINTON COUNTY

**WAPELLO.** [The notes of William A. Burt of the government survey of 1837 say: "On or about the northeast corner of section 31, township 82, range 7 east, there has been a town laid out, called Wapello, four families in the town."—E.R.H.] This location is in the east central part of that portion of the present city of Clinton, formerly called Lyons, and on the bank of the Mississippi River.

## FREMONT COUNTY

EASTFORT. This which appeared in Vol. XVII, p. 526, should be Eastport.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

AARONVILLE. Laid out as a town in 1853 in section 33, Polk Township, but apparently never built up.

BUENAVISTA. Laid out as a town in 1851 in section 13, Buchanan Township, but apparently never built up.

MILTON. Laid out as a town in 1855 in sections 8 and 9, Des Moines Township, but apparently never built up.

## MITCHELL COUNTY

DUREA. This which appeared in Vol. XVIII, p. 46, should be Dureau.

## MAHASKA COUNTY

ONESKA. This post office (see Vol. XVII, p. 599) was in section 34, Pleasant Grove Township.

STONERIDGE. This post office (see Vol. XVII, p. 599) was in section 15, Monroe Township.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

ALIX. A post office (1895-98) in Douglas Township.

HAWTHORNE. A former village and C., B. & Q. railroad station about one-half mile south of the present village of McPherson. Hawthorn was the name of its post office from 1871 to 1892, when it was changed to Hawthorne, and was discontinued in 1908 after the railroad was located farther to the north.

SCIOLA. A country post office (1855-1905) in Washington Township, occupying different locations, the last one being in section 16.

WALES. A post office (1886-1901) near the center of Lincoln Township.

## POLK COUNTY

HATTON. See Polk County list, Vol. XVIII, p. 61. Hatton was the name of the post office at the village and railroad station of Kelsey, for which see same page.

## POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

COUNCIL BLUFFS. This which appeared in Vol. XVIII, p. 64, should be Council Bluff.

# ANNALS OF IOWA

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## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

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### THE SECOND INDEX

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We have just received from the printer copies of a new name and subject index of the ANNALS OF IOWA covering Volumes IX to XVI, inclusive. We are not sending it out to all those to whom we mail the ANNALS, but on request we shall be glad to send copies to persons or libraries who keep their ANNALS bound or on the shelves and available to the public. They will find the index valuable if they make use of the ANNALS in research work. The Second Index, as it is called, contains the following preface:

#### PREFACE

In his leading editorial in Volume I, Number 1, April, 1893, ANNALS OF IOWA, Third Series, Charles Aldrich, founder and curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, published the following concerning the origin of the First, Second and Third Series:

*First Series.* In 1863 they founded, and continued until 1875, THE ANNALS OF IOWA. This was a quarterly magazine of distinguished merit, and within its pages may be found more facts relating to early Iowa than can now be gleaned from all other existing sources. Its contents were made up for the most part of the recollections of leading men who had borne a part in the transactions which their pens delineated or who had known the men and women of whose good deeds they therein made a record. The regular publication of this very excellent work was suspended in 1875, solely for lack of adequate support.

*Second Series.* It was, however, revived in 1882, by Rev. S. S. Howe, and continued until the close of 1884. Hon. A. R. Fulton, of this city, was associated with him in its editorial management in 1883-4. Typographically THE ANNALS was a beautiful magazine. It was plainly but very neatly printed, and for the most part each number contained a fine steel portrait of some distinguished Iowa man. Volumes of this work have become very scarce and command high prices. Many of the numbers are now difficult to obtain. Some of them, indeed, are in demand at \$5.00 each. As it looks now, the policy which cramped and finally let die so excellent a work is not to be commended. It is one, however, which quickly consigns its own authors to the oblivion in which they would bury the memories of all who have gone before. Finally,



in the year 1885 a new publication, appearing quarterly and called the *Iowa Historical Record*, was projected by the Historical Society. It is carefully edited by Dr. Frederick Lloyd, and is a publication which eminently deserved a remunerative support. Each number contains fifty pages, and is illustrated with a portrait of some distinguished Iowan. But its outside support is unfortunately most meager and the state has done very little to keep it in existence.

But while pecuniary support must be had to insure the development and continuance alike of historical magazines and historical collections anywhere, it would seem that this can be secured more easily and naturally at the Capital than at any other point. At Iowa City the great University constantly needs and demands appropriations. What it asks is really a necessity of the times and of our theories and systems of public education. But such large demands in one direction tend almost invariably to silence those in every other. This we believe to have been the prime reason why the state has not adequately supported the State Historical Society and its meritorious work. It is a result of circumstances and not one to call for the censure of any man or men. We believe no one will deny that the Capital is the proper place for a historical collection. People are daily arriving here from all parts of our state. They naturally expect to see a great library, works of art throughout the edifice, collections illustrating our growth and progress, relics and mementos of our pioneers and the heroes and heroines of all our wars. Nothing more delights the average taxpayer than a magnificent Capitol building well filled with collections in these various directions. Evidence of this is a matter of everyday occurrence.

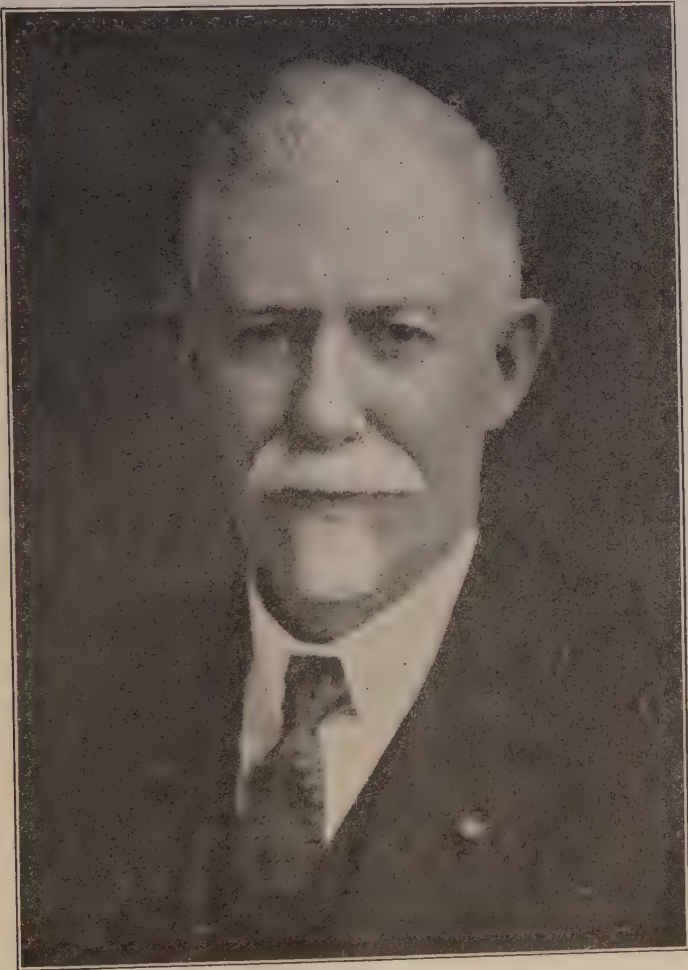
*Third Series.* Offers of "Our Publications in Exchange for Yours," are constantly coming to the Historical Department of Iowa; and unless some work like this should be promptly issued the state would be in the end greatly the loser. Through its pages, and by reason of its influence under proper management, it is believed that additions in value far exceeding its cost can be easily and regularly secured. These views were presented to the Board of Trustees at the last meeting. That body by a unanimous vote decided that this effort should be made, and the first number is now before the reader.

It was, however, deemed judicious to retain the name, *ANNALS OF IOWA*, and accordingly the right to use it was secured from the owner of the copyright at Iowa City.

Mr. Aldrich was the editor of the Third Series from its beginning in April, 1893. He suggested titles for articles to many of his contributors but the most accurate and trustworthy writers were sometimes by him gently but firmly challenged and often corrected both in

facts and in language. Until his health failed, not a word or line passed to the printer without his approval.

Miss Mary R. Whitcomb became assistant curator in 1894. She



*David C. Mott*

placed her loyal spirit, fine education and marvelous industry wholly under the direction of Mr. Aldrich, and was a most valuable editorial assistant. Thus it was that the first eight volumes of the *ANNALS*, Third Series, were edited, and indexed in the First Index.

During Mr. Aldrich's last year he had planned to edit and publish the first general index covering the first eight volumes. Miss Whitecomb having passed away about one year after Mr. Aldrich, and the direction of the ANNALS having passed to the present editor, Miss Alice M. Steele became assistant curator and began assembling the material for the first index. She labored valiantly in addition to her other duties, until she retired in November, 1910. Miss Alice Marple then took over the work and completed its compilation and editing, and it was accordingly published in 1912.

This present index to Volumes IX to XVI inclusive, of the Third Series, ANNALS OF IOWA, may therefore properly be called the Second Index. The first index published in 1912 covered Volumes I to VIII, 1893 to 1909, and the present is for Volumes IX to XVI, 1909 to 1929, the eight volumes that have since been published.

The ANNALS covered by the prior index spans the service of the founder, Charles Aldrich.

The present index (except for four years when the publication was suspended owing to the World War), is of the first twenty years of the work of the present editor as assisted generally by Miss Alice Marple, Miss Ida M. Huntington, Mrs. Ellen D. Spaulding, and, after July 15, 1919, by David C. Mott.

The style of the first index was that of Charles Aldrich, which was followed out in detail successively by Miss Whitcomb, Miss Steele, and Miss Marple. That of the present index is an adaptation in a general way by Mr. Mott, of the style of the *New York Times* Index with suggestions of Miss Marple.

The editor acknowledges the fine, loyal industry of David C. Mott in the day by day work upon the index, the text and all the details of the publication of the ANNALS OF IOWA. Since his young manhood he labored in the newspaper field, first as editor and publisher of the *What Cheer Patriot*, then of the *Tipton Advertiser*, of the *Audubon Republican*, and finally of the *Marengo Republican*, making twenty-five years of newspaper editing. He served during that period, in 1904 and 1906, as a member of the House of the General Assembly from Audubon County. In 1910 Governor Carroll appointed him to a vacancy on the State Board of Parole. Governor Clarke reappointed him, so he served until 1919. He came to the Historical Department from that position.

Mr. Mott has combined with a fine historical interest a good memory of persons and events, and the readiest of methods of reaching reliable sources of fact and opinion both from persons and documents. Thus from the resources of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, Mr. Mott has suggested selections for publication, has prepared manuscripts from his own research, and otherwise indispensably contributed to the value of the ANNALS throughout the period of his active association as assistant editor.

EDGAR R. HARLAN,  
Curator and Editor.

NOTABLE DEATHS

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JOHN LITTLEFIELD TILTON was born January 11, 1863, at Nashua, New Hampshire, and died at Morgantown, West Virginia, November 11, 1930. For many years he occupied the chair of physics and geology in Simpson College, and for twenty years he was attached in special investigations on the Iowa Geological Survey. Dr. Tilton's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native village. Afterward he attended Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which he received the degrees of A. B. in 1885 and A. M. in 1888. He also received the degrees of A. M. from Harvard in 1895, and of Ph. D. from Chicago in 1910. After teaching a year in Niantic, Connecticut, he was museum assistant in natural history in Wesleyan in 1886-88; professor of geology and physics in Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, 1888-1920; associate professor of geology in West Virginia University in 1920-23, and professor in 1923-30. He was geologist, Iowa Geological Survey, and paleontologist, West Virginia Geological Survey; was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Geological Society of America, of the Paleontological Society of America, of the West Virginia Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1928 and 1929, and of the Iowa Academy of Science, being president of the latter in 1907. His specialty was the geology of central and southwestern Iowa, and the paleontology of West Virginia. Dr. Tilton was not only a scientist of wide reputation, but an outstanding personage in the educational field of our state, and in religious circles. The place occupied by him in the religious life of our state was rather unique. A firm advocate of the doctrine of evolution he was also a firm believer in theology. His outstanding function seemed to be to reconcile science and religion, and in this he was eminently successful. Beyond all doubt this reconciliation of the two was measurably advanced by his written and spoken words. On this delicate and much discussed topic he was the author of many articles in the religious journals, as well as the secular press; and he gave expression of his views widely in the classroom, in the pulpit and before the microphone. His teaching came to the lives of young people at a time when new revelations often wreck, or threaten, Christian faiths. At this period Professor Tilton carried many over the crisis opening to them a wider vision of the truths of science, yet leaving firm the underlying principles of their religious faith. To him God was indeed truth.  
—C.R.K.

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ROBERT MULLINS WRIGHT was born in Sheffield, England, November 1, 1844, and died in Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 11, 1931. Burial was in Oakland Cemetery, Fort Dodge. When he was five years old his parents, Thomas and Mary (Mullins) Wright, removed with their family to near Lisbon, Kendall County, Illinois, crossing the Atlantic in a perilous trip in a sailing vessel. Three years later they removed to a farm in



De Kalb County, Illinois. Robert attended common school, and was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of A. B. in 1871 and of A. M. in 1874. During this period of his life he varied his college work with labor on farms and with school-teaching, being for four years principal of Fort Wayne, Indiana, High School. In the meantime he had been studying law, and in 1876 removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and began practice. This he pursued with success. In 1881 he was elected representative and was again elected to that office in 1903, thus serving in the Nineteenth and the Thirtieth and Thirty-first general assemblies. Prohibition and woman suffrage were two subjects which received his ardent support in his legislative service. He led in the enactment of the drainage laws in his two later sessions. In 1906 he was elected a judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. Re-elections followed, and he served until January 1, 1923. His work as lawyer, legislator and judge was creditable to himself and useful to his community and state.

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CHARLES L. LONGLEY was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, May 27, 1843, and died in Boise, Idaho, November 27, 1930. Burial was at Twin Falls, Idaho. His parents, Alfred and Julia Read Longley, removed their family during Charles' infancy to Medina County, Ohio, and later to the city of Oberlin. In 1854 the mother, then a widow, removed with her son to Tipton, Iowa. He secured his more advanced education in Tipton High School and in Cornell College, where he took two years in the liberal arts course, and in 1866 he took a course in a business college in Davenport. He volunteered in Company C, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, August 6, 1862, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 17, 1865. From 1867 until 1889 he was editor of the *Tipton Advertiser*, and became known as an able newspaper writer. In 1889 he removed to Cedar Rapids and in 1891 to Waterloo. From 1890 to 1892 he was assistant adjutant general, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic. For four years he was secretary of the Waterloo Paper Manufacturing Company. From 1895 to 1897 he was quartermaster at the Iowa Soldiers Home, Marshalltown. In 1898 he was made secretary to the Board of Park Commissioners of the United States Military Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where for some years he rendered service in the development of that noted place. In 1916 he removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, and spent two years in newspaper work in that city. In 1918 he was appointed manager of the United States Assay office at Boise, in which position he remained until his death.

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HENRY OTIS PRATT was born in Foxcraft, Maine, February 11, 1838, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 22, 1931. Burial was in Oak Hill Cemetery, Cedar Rapids. He attended common school, Foxcraft Academy, and was graduated from the Law Department of Harvard University. He removed to Iowa in 1862, was admitted to the bar at

Mason City the same year, and August 22, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. On March 18, 1863, he was discharged at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, because of illness. Returning to Iowa he entered the practice of law at Charles City, but varied it by teaching school a part of the time. He was superintendent of schools of Floyd County in 1868 and 1869. In 1869 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1871, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth general assemblies. In 1872, the state having been redistricted, he was elected the first representative in Congress from the then Fourth District, and was also re-elected in 1874, and served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses, becoming intimately associated with Blaine, Garfield and other leading members. He served as permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1875. Tiring of political life, he declined further to be a candidate for office and at the end of his congressional service in 1877 he took up study for the ministry, and in October of the same year was ordained and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the next forty years he was actively in that service. He was pastor at Waterloo, Toledo, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Iowa City, Mount Vernon, Davenport, Manchester, Iowa Falls and Tama. In 1908 he was made conference evangelist. From 1913 to 1918 he was chaplain of the Iowa Soldiers Home at Marshalltown, and remained two years more at the request of the veterans. Soon thereafter he removed to Cedar Rapids and became pastor emeritus of St. Paul's Methodist Church in that city. He and Mrs. Pratt celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary October 21, 1930. He was a man of fine ability and character, filling well his many positions.

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DANIEL D. MURPHY was born near New Diggings, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, August 22, 1862, and died in Elkader, Iowa, May 31, 1931. His parents were John G. and Ellen (McCarthy) Murphy. He attended public school, was graduated from Wisconsin State Normal School (now State Teachers College), Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1883, was superintendent of Guttenburg, Iowa, High School from 1883 to 1886, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1887. In 1888 he began the practice of law in Elkader, in which practice he remained continuously until his death, the last ten years his son, Clarence Francis Murphy, being associated with him. From 1891 to 1895 he was county attorney of Clayton County. He devoted his time and powers chiefly to his profession, in which he attained a highly honorable success. From 1907 to 1908 he was president of the State Bar Association. However, he had wide business interests in addition to his law practice. He was president of the Elkader State Bank and a director of the Clayton County State Bank of Guttenburg. He also took an interest in public matters and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1892, and also of the one of 1912, and in 1910 was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, losing to G. N. Haugen by 210 votes. On the organization of the State

Board of Education in 1909 Governor Carroll appointed him a member and he held the position until 1925, being president of the board the last eleven years of his service. In 1917 Grinnell College conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Board of Regents of Columbia College, Dubuque, at the time of his death. He stood high in the estimation of those associated with him in his profession, in business, and in the educational field.

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OTIS EZRA SMITH was born near New Albany, Indiana, August 16, 1853, and died in Indianola, Iowa, May 11, 1931. His parents, Joseph and Jeanette Casey Smith, removed in 1860 with their family to Camp Point, Illinois, and in 1862 to near Ashawa, Polk County, Iowa. Otis Ezra entered Simpson College, Indianola, in 1874. Varying his work in college with teaching, he was graduated from Simpson in 1879. He then taught at different places for a few years, farmed two seasons in Dallas County, after which he served as superintendent of schools at the town of Monroe for four years, was in North Des Moines High School eight years, was superintendent of Shenandoah schools six years, and of Indianola schools twenty-one years, retiring in 1924. He taught in summer institutes in both Iowa and Nebraska and for several years in Simpson College. For eleven years, ending January 1, 1918, he was secretary of the Iowa State Teachers Association. He was a member of the Educational Board of Examiners, and in his later life for a time had charge of the placement bureau in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. Besides the high character of his professional work as an educator, he was outstanding as a Sunday School teacher, as a churchman and as a citizen.

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JAMES ROBERT HANNA was born in Geneseo, Illinois, June 12, 1866, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, February 24, 1931. His parents were James Steel and Hattie Louise (Hunt) Hanna, who removed with their family to Colfax, Iowa, in 1870. Owing to his mother's death and the scattering of the family, James R. was put on his own resources at the age of thirteen. He rode cattle ranges in Nebraska, worked as a farm hand and early began teaching country school. The Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, granted him the degree of B. S. in 1890, and Highland Park College, Des Moines, gave him the degree of A. B. in 1892, A. M. in 1898, and LL. D. in 1916. He became a teacher in Highland Park College, was at the head of the English department, and later was dean of liberal arts, terminating his active work there in 1910. He was a trustee of the Des Moines Library board from 1906 to 1910. He was a prominent advocate of the commission plan of government for Des Moines, and was a candidate for commissioner in the first election under that plan, but was defeated. However, in the second election under that plan, 1910, he was elected mayor, and served from 1910 to 1916. For a time he was president of the Euclid Avenue State Bank, and was a member of the Municipal Water Works board. He lectured extensively on prohibition and on municipal government.

WILLIS FREDERICK BICKEL was born at Giard, Clayton County, Iowa, November 15, 1879, and died in McGregor April 25, 1931. His parents, J. D. and Mary Bickel, removed with their family to McGregor in 1892. Willis was graduated from McGregor High School, and from the University of Michigan in 1903 as an electrical engineer. He followed this by telephone construction work in Iowa and Michigan, and railroad construction work in Michigan and Kansas. In 1908 he was the engineer in charge in building the power dam on the Upper Iowa River near Decorah. His engineering work then took him into Colorado and into Mexico. He also resided in Cedar Rapids for several years as a consulting engineer. He enlisted in the World War, was commissioned captain in the 313th Engineers of the United States Army, left for France in December, 1917, returned in July, 1919, and was honorably discharged. In later years he again resided in McGregor. There he devoted much time to promoting the interests of McGregor and its vicinity as a scenic region. He was for several years president of the Iowa Conservation Association and was a leading local promoter and fosterer of the noted Wild Life School. He was a scholar in science and nature studies, familiar with the whole of Northeastern Iowa, active, genial and useful to his community and especially to the cause of conservation in that region.

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SAMUEL WALKER BEYER was born in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1865, and died in a hospital in Iowa Falls, Iowa, June 2, 1931, following an automobile accident near there. Burial was in College Cemetery, Ames. His parents, Abraham and Barbara Ann (Keagy) Beyer, soon after their son's birth, removed their family to Rock Falls, Iowa. Samuel W. attended public school in rural districts, the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, and the Iowa State College at Ames from which he received a B. Sc. degree in 1889. He then taught school one year in Marshalltown, and followed that by acting as an instructor in geology and zoology in Iowa State College from 1891 to 1895. In 1895 he received his Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University. Continuing at Iowa State College he served from 1895 to 1898 as assistant professor of geology and mining engineering, after which time he was dean of engineering, and later dean of the Industrial Science Division. From 1892 he was geologist for the Iowa Geological Survey and conducted geological surveys in several Iowa counties. He pursued researches along his lines of work and published many books and treatises, especially on geology and related subjects. He was an able scientist and a popular instructor.

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JOHN HANSON THOMAS MAIN was born in Toledo, Ohio, April 2, 1859, and died in Grinnell, Iowa, April 1, 1931. The body was cremated and ashes interred at Hazelwood Cemetery, Grinnell. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Moores Hill College, Indiana, in 1880 and 1883, and his doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins in 1892. The honorary degree of LL. D. was awarded him by Oberlin College,



State University of Iowa, Grinnell College, and Harvard University. He began his educational work by serving as professor of ancient languages at Moores Hill College from 1880 to 1889, was assistant professor in Greek and Latin in Woman's College, Baltimore, in 1890-91, and was a senior fellow in Greek in Johns Hopkins in 1891-92. In 1892 he went to Iowa (now Grinnell) College as professor of Greek, from 1900 to 1902 he was acting president, and from 1902 to 1906 he was dean of the faculty, and from 1906 until his death he was president of the college. He was a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, was soon after the World War a member of the American Relief Commission to the Near East, and ranked among the very able college administrators of the country.

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\* JAMES PETER HEWITT was born in Jefferson, Green County, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1864, and died near Des Moines, Iowa, June 19, 1931. Burial was at Indianola. His parents, William G. and Amanda (Taylor) Hewitt, made several removals, and finally settled in Indianola, Iowa, where James attended public school and Simpson College. Removing to Des Moines in 1890 he worked as a bookkeeper in the Charles Hewitt wholesale grocery, and later in the office of the State Insurance Company. In 1895 he was graduated from the Law Department of Drake University and became a member of the law firm of Cummins, Hewitt & Wright. When Mr. Cummins was elected governor and in the few following years the firm's membership changed several times, but always with the admission of able lawyers. Mr. Hewitt gained distinction in his profession and in March, 1911, Governor Carroll appointed him as the new judge of the Ninth Judicial District which was provided for at that time. However, he resigned two years later to devote himself to his profession and his business interests. He was president of the National Life Company from 1914, and was also from 1919 to 1929 a member of the City Planning and Zoning Commission.

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WILBERT SHERMAN FRALEY was born in Madison County, Iowa, January 19, 1867, and died in Des Moines June 15, 1931. Burial was in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Des Moines. He attended public school in Winterset and at an early age went to the Black Hills during the gold excitement there. He was a contractor and builder at Chadron, Nebraska, and in 1890 removed to Des Moines where for many years he followed the trade of plasterer, belonging to the plasterers' union. He was a school director from 1894 to 1897, a member of the Des Moines City Council from 1902 to 1905, was a member of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies, 1911 to 1914, and was chairman of the Exemption Board in Des Moines in 1918.

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HERBERT E. DEAN was born in O'Brien County, Iowa, December 5, 1872, and died in Rochester, Minnesota, March 27, 1931. Burial was at Ocheyedan, Iowa. He attended school at Pringhar and at Morning-side College, Sioux City. He was deputy clerk of the District Court of

O'Brien County two years and was assistant cashier of the Primghar State Bank two years. He was graduated from the Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso in 1896, and from the Law Department of the University of Nebraska in 1898. He removed to Harris, Osceola County, Iowa, in 1899 and to Ocheyedan in 1901. He served as mayor of Ocheyedan several terms and in 1916 was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1918, serving in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. He was elected senator in 1924 and served in the Forty-first and Forty-second general assemblies. In February, 1927, during the session of the latter assembly Governor Hammill appointed him a member of the State Highway Commission, which position he was holding at the time of his death. His business activities had been chiefly in farming.

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JOHN H. JENKS was born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, September 25, 1855, and died in a hospital in Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 31, 1931. Funeral services were held at his late home at Avoca and burial was made at Earlville, Illinois. His parents, Simeon L. and Sarah (Thomas) Jenks removed their family to Bureau County, Illinois, when John was one year old. Later removal was made to La Salle County. He attended public school at Earlville, and also spent two years as a student in Chicago University. In 1878 he became a resident of Avoca where he engaged in buying and shipping cattle for some years. He purchased an interest in the Avoca State Bank in 1892 and became its vice president and in 1901, its president, which position he was still holding at the time of his death. He also became owner of farm properties, which he successfully conducted. He was for a time a member of the Town Council of Avoca, of the Board of Education, and was elected representative in 1899, re-elected in 1901, and served in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies.

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ARTHUR S. HARDY, a person well remembered among the educational classes of Iowa, died March 14, 1930, in Connecticut. Mr. Hardy was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1847. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1869 and became a professor of Grinnell College in mathematics, which chair he held from 1871 to 1873. He then spent a year in Paris, and was called to become professor at Dartmouth, and was editor for a while of a magazine in New York, when he was appointed minister to Persia, later transferred to Roumania, and later to Switzerland and Spain. Mr. Hardy has written a good many books, novels, and poems. One of his most interesting books was *Things Remembered*, telling about his various connections with the many diplomats of Europe. The book is full of interest, and filled with stories of travel. He also while at Grinnell wrote poetry and articles for the press. One of his poems was read at the dedication of the State Capitol.—B. L. W.

JOHN T. HAZEN was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, July 27, 1846, and died in Avoca, Iowa, July 1, 1931. His parents were Isaac and Rebecca (Stewart) Hazen. The family removed to Iowa in 1854 and settled on land near Ainsworth, Washington County. John attended public school in Ainsworth and was two years in Washington High School. In 1871 he removed to the vicinity of Avoca. There he worked in different capacities on the railroad, took up auctioneering at which he was quite successful, and devoted several years principally to farming. In 1891 he was elected sheriff of Pottawatomie County and was re-elected two years later, serving from 1892 to 1895, inclusive. During this service Kelly's Army invaded and passed through the county. Mr. Hazen served two terms as mayor of Avoca, and held several other positions of trust. In 1910 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1912, serving in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies.

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THOMAS WATSON GRIGGS was born in Davenport, Iowa, February 15, 1875, and died in that city October 1, 1930. Burial was in Oakdale Cemetery, Davenport. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henry Griggs. He was graduated from the Davenport High School, studied in Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of B. S. From 1903 to 1910 he was secretary-treasurer of the Iowa Publishing Company of Davenport. For some years was secretary-treasurer of the Security Investment Company, and from 1919 to 1927 was president of the Davenport Water Company. He was a director in the American Commercial and Savings Bank, and also had several other important business connections. In 1910 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1912, serving in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies. During the World War he rendered patriotic service as secretary of Draft Board No. 2 of Davenport.

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JULIUS MADISON WALLING was born near Davenport, Iowa, June 21, 1841, and died in Nevada City, California, June 11, 1931. He enlisted in Company A, Eighth Iowa Infantry, August 12, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant in February, 1865. He went through the war side by side with his twin brother, A. M. Walling. In 1866 Julius M. removed to Nevada County, California. In 1872 he was elected county recorder and served one term. Taking up the study of law he was admitted in 1876, and practiced at Nevada City for fifty years. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of the county and served one term. During his long and busy life he was a member of the Board of School Trustees of Nevada City, was head of the Good Templars Lodge of the state in its days of popularity, was commander of the Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a presidential elector chosen on the Republican ticket in 1900. He was an able lawyer and public speaker.







